

Journal

E. A. Peck

1903

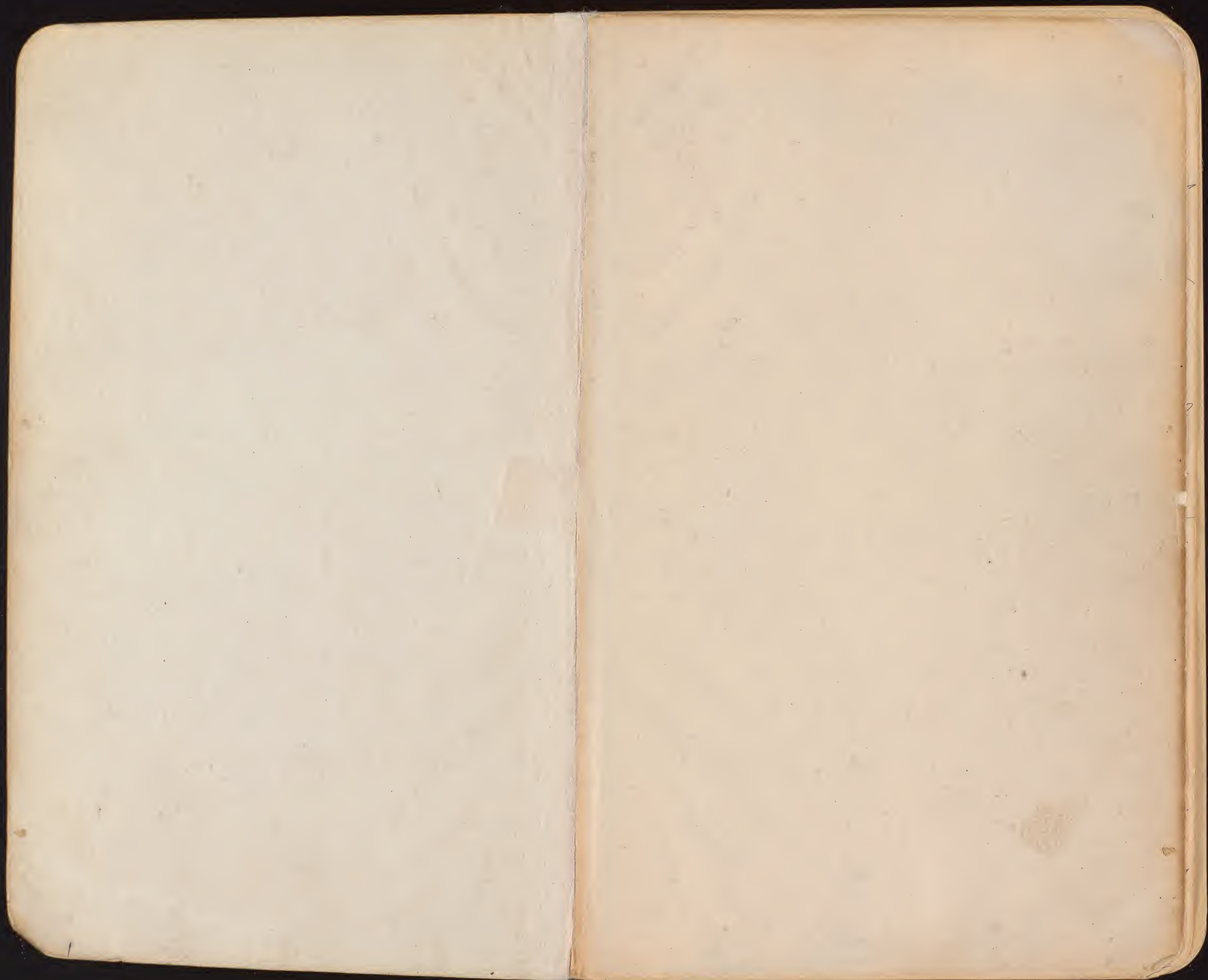














Edmonton May 11 -

Left Edmonton about 7.30  
and came out about 5 miles  
to Ed Dean's place.

May 12 Left Dean's place  
about 9. am and came to  
Sturgeon River where we  
camped. and made up  
specimens. First part of days  
travel mainly between cultivated  
fields willows and poplars  
the only common trees. A few  
spruces in the valley of the  
Sturgeon. Of other trees poplars  
(both species) and willows  
predominate.

May 13. Left our camp near the  
Sturgeon and followed the road  
leading up the Sturgeon valley. to  
Lily Lake, 9 miles from the Sturgeon.  
The lake is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles long and less  
than  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile wide and  
occupies a broad shallow valley.  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile  
of its length was covered with ice.  
Near here we first saw *Banksian* pines  
After leaving here we passed over a  
series of low ridges the depressions  
on either side being occupied by spruce



Swamps. We passed <sup>deep and</sup> Hermodian ~~and~~  
deep creeks and then passed through  
an extensive tract of pines and  
then through a "prairie" by Egge's  
50 miles north of Edmonton  
at the edge of a tract of pines  
~~we~~ left Egge at 130 and passed through  
a ~~prairie~~ tract of pine land and  
then through the low hills then  
Horton on a succession of poplar  
springs along creek where we had  
dinner. I then followed the prairie  
along and over some ridges to  
Sandy creek then through a tract  
of pines for about 2 miles to the level  
Linn's River <sup>some miles before the bridge</sup> where we camped.

May 18  
The night was quite frosty and  
rained at 7:30. <sup>at the station</sup> we  
crossed through a ~~barren~~ <sup>prairie</sup> ~~prairie~~  
then along the side of a <sup>well</sup> deep  
valley <sup>long</sup> ~~cross~~ through a small  
creek and up a high ridge  
a depression in the <sup>back</sup> of the  
range is a <sup>low</sup> ~~low~~ <sup>wide</sup> ~~wide~~ <sup>valley</sup> ~~valley~~ <sup>by</sup>



1/11/1911. A Thursday. In the forenoon  
along a stony ridge for some  
miles. Then down and the  
hill to station on Sunday evening  
about 9.30. The only boat down  
the river had left on an anti-  
cipated date, the next 4.50 to back  
to round the river since to  
date to get river to reach  
the station. In fact further  
summers were there. The 10.15 people  
were of the opinion that by starting  
at once in our canoe we could  
catch the R.C. steamer down, which  
had left the evening before at  
Great Island and would send  
our heavy supplies on there  
through the rapids etc. There-  
fore were ready to leave on  
the following day, as we could  
not get our canoe in readiness  
before that time.



May 18. Heavy fallow some of open  
land in business, as much  
as our stores to carry in our canoe,  
we left about 100 and paddled  
down stream with a strong head  
wind until dark. Our canoe  
leaked quite badly at first  
but was much too heavily load-  
ed and we made only 20 miles  
and camped at dark on the  
left bank.

May 19. Left as early as possible  
and continued on down the  
river. The wind still continued  
unfavorable and we could  
make but slow time. We passed  
Swift Current rapid shortly  
before night and camped about  
four miles below on the right  
bank 60 miles above Athabasca  
Country.

May 18. Left early and floated  
down the river. <sup>Pelican portage</sup>  
The gas will run some time before  
dark and we learned that the  
Thompson canoe had been this  
night before having stayed there  
all day. We ran the upper por-  
tion of the Pelican Rapid, enter-  
ing much difficulty and  
camped on the left bank.

Friday  
May 19. It commenced raining before  
we left camp and we ran  
the rest part of the rapid  
having to carry a small por-  
tion of our baggage & lighten  
the canoe. We went round  
through another small rapid  
and at noon stopped on the  
right bank for dinner. It was  
now snowing so heavily that we  
were obliged to <sup>camp</sup> ~~stop~~ and accordingly  
remained until about 3 in the afternoon  
when we continued on down the river.  
We had not travelled very far when  
we saw the canal on a rock in



attempting to run a rapid and  
were obliged to encamp to mend  
it this was accomplished before  
dark and we of course encamp  
ed for the night.

<sup>Wednesday</sup>  
May 20. We awoke to find that  
it had snowed nearly all night.  
As soon as practicable we  
packed off and after descend-  
ing the river for some distance  
reached the "Rapids du Joli  
Saut". Here we were obliged to  
portage a portion of our  
load which we did with the  
assistance of some Indians  
who were encamped on the left  
right bank. We learned that  
we were then within about 8 miles  
of "Lance River", which we  
soon reached. Here we had dinner  
and continuing on we reached  
Grand Rapids about twelve o'clock.  
Here we found Baptiste  
Forcier, in charge of the Mission  
Jesuits, with his help our canoe  
was run to the Island, where we  
encamped.

Thursday May 21.

Made arrangements to have Baptiste  
Forcier take a portion of our bag-  
gage to Smith Landing so that we  
can travel in our canoe without  
so much difficulty, and also to  
help us through the rapids.  
We repacked some of our baggage  
accordingly and dried out some  
of our effects which had become  
moldy from the constant snow.

A Fox skinned. Sang near our  
tent and a number of other  
birds were noted. Four evening  
Grosbeaks were seen and one shot.  
The day proved very unfavorable  
for work of any kind, snow  
squalls and showers, ~~succeeding~~  
occurring in rapid succession.

Friday May 22.

It snowed and hailed some  
during the night but the day pro-  
ved fair and we were enabled  
to dry our tents and other things  
which had become soaked by the  
constant stormy weather. We  
made up some books, expect to start tomorrow.



Saturday May 23.

Remained on the Island. Did some collecting and repacked our outfit part of which we are to ship direct to Smith Landing and perhaps further and a part take with us in our canoe as soon as we get past the rapids. Removed our camp toward evening to the lower end of the Island as Baptiste thought we would cross to the main shore below the Island. We did not cross however but camped at the lower end near the warehouses.

Sunday May 24. Today being Sunday nothing was done toward getting away. We remained on the Island therefore and took a few photos and collected some insects. Have every reason to suppose we will get away early tomorrow as the boats are lying ready to land. The day has been fine with only one slight shower.

Monday May 25. We left the Island shortly after noon and as soon as the 4 boats had successively run the Little Grand Rapid we started off. The banks back from the river remain high as

at Grand Rapid and are well wooded except where burnt off. Considerable sized banks of the Grand Rapid Sandstone being exposed at intervals. We camped just before dark on the left bank a short distance above Little Buffalo River.

Tuesday May 26. Pushed off about 6 o'clock and continued on down the river passing in a few minutes Little Buffalo River on the left, where there is a large flow of gas. Banks very high, showing exposures of G.R. Sandstone, the several terraces well wooded. Considerable quantities of ice still remain on the banks in places, and some banks of snow and ice in the ravines on the slopes of the valley. The cattails of the balsam poplars are out, and the apples and berries show traces of tiny green leaves. During the day we successively and successfully ran the Brule, Berlin, Middle, Long, Crooked & Stony Rapids experiencing no delay except at the Long Rapid, where some of the steersmen changed boats. The Crooked and Stony Rapids were run shortly



before dark, and we then encamped  
on the left bank about a mile  
above Little Cascade Rapids. The  
day, especially in the afternoon  
was warm, and vegetation made  
great progress. The aspen leaves  
especially showing much more  
plainly at night than at noon.  
Hazel (Corylus) was noted just  
below Long Rapids, also (Abies)  
Wednesday, May 27.

We pushed off about 6:30  
and crossing the <sup>mouth of the Little Cascade Rapids, and</sup> river, <sup>led up to the</sup>  
right bank, to remain while the guides went to  
examine the <sup>Big</sup> Cascade Rapids which the low  
state of the water rendered serious. It  
commenced to rain about the middle of  
the forenoon and continued for several  
hours. In the meantime the guide had  
decided that the rapid could be run  
only with half loads. We therefore crossed  
to the left bank and tied up at some dis-  
tance above the Rapids, and unloading ~~the~~  
half the cargo from the boats ran two of them  
with the half loads successfully. The  
party all encamped at the point where the  
boats unloaded. The men returned

with the empty boats for a fresh load  
just before night. In the early evening  
shot an adult ♀ Flying Squirrel near our  
tent. Very few birds were noted today  
Thursday  
May 28. In the morning the men set to work  
to finish transporting the goods past the  
rapids but on account of the distance  
this consumed nearly the whole day  
so that it was about 6 P.M. before  
the boats left the Big Cascade, we  
then floated on down the river  
and reached Fort McMurray about 9. We  
did not land but tied up for about  
an hour a short distance above the  
"Forks" where the men were paid off  
and provisioned for the return trip  
to Grand Rapids, Baptiste Fournier with  
two Chipewyan boys intending to take the scows  
to Fort Chipewyan. The men in returning  
to Grand Rapids follow a trail through the  
Muskeg at some distance back from the river  
thus shortening the distance though the  
trail is very bad.

As soon as the settlement with the  
men was over we set off down the  
river, intending to float all night  
as the night was clear and still.



Friday May 29 We floated all night  
and passed the post at Little Red River  
30 miles below Fort McMurray,  
about 7 AM. The banks continued quite  
high all day. at about 2 o'clock we passed  
the side of Pierre au Calomet. one of the  
earliest posts to be established on this  
river or in the region. I examined the  
site and found the cellars and remains of one  
or two chimneys still marking the spot. among  
the banks of the current in cellars were two  
burrows of Arctomys. Many birds some not  
being noted before were seen today and are  
elsewhere noted. The day was mostly fine  
but a shower with some wind came  
up in the afternoon so that we were nearly  
on the point of tying up one or two occa-  
sions. but it cleared and we kept on  
into the night.

Saturday, May 30. We floated all night  
and passed Poplar Point, 80 miles below Fort  
McMurray, about 6 AM and Point Belle where  
there are some cabins and where C. Fraser, at  
the H.B.C. maintains trading posts for a part of  
the winter, about 8 o'clock at this point  
the banks ~~was~~ quite high but  
the banks as we went were very much  
lowered and shortly after this place

is passed they became ~~quite~~ still lower  
being only 8 or 10 feet above the present  
stage of the water. stretches of white  
spruce alternate with groves of  
balsam poplars with two species  
occur together. The undergrowth is  
of alders, various willows, cornus, etc  
Shortly after noon we passed a long  
bank on the right where the bank was  
of gravel and upward of 30 feet in height  
Beyond here the banks again became  
lower. a mile or two below this stretch  
we were obliged to tie up to the  
bank the wind being so strong  
that we could not round the ~~long~~  
sharp bends with the heavy scows.  
In the poplar woods near where  
we tied up we found a family  
of quarter grown foxes and collected  
one. also took a snap of one of  
them among the willows. The willows  
and poplars are today showing their  
leaves quite conspicuously. The day has  
been quite warm and small birds  
are common. at night the wind  
is still blowing and we shall  
probably remain where we are.



Sunday May 31 to 20 miles from mths of River

We started off about 3 am. and floated until about noon but did not make very good headway on account of the wind and were finally obliged to tie up to the bank. It showered quite heavily and we remained all night. The banks are heavily wooded with willow, alder, balsam poplar. Few spruces are seen below the vicinity of the "old Fort" and none were seen today. A great many goldeneyes were seen today. On one occasion 7 pairs were seen prospecting about a nesting site in a poplar stub.

Monday June 1. Pushed off early but did not make much headway on account of wind and were obliged to tie up some time before noon. about 10 miles above the mouth of the river. Several flocks of Ross Snow Geese were seen and one was shot. also some ruffed grouse. Late in the afternoon the small steamer belonging to the Catholic Mission at Fort Chip. Perryman came to meet the scows. but the wind continued to blow so hard that we could not start.

Tuesday June 2 As the morning was fine we started early and soon reached the lake. When we started to cross the lake was nearly calm but shortly after sunrise the wind freshened and the little steamer with the four heavy scows had plenty to do. The wind increased and the scows were in danger of swamping, but we finally reached the shelter of the islands near the fort and passing Chippewyan tied up in the shelter of ~~an~~ islands near the outlet of the lake. I put in the afternoon skinning grouse and the grouse shot yesterday, as I was afraid that I would not get another specimen, though the one shot was considerably soiled.

Wednesday June 3. Remained all day at the Island. As we could not tell when we were liable to start, could not collect much. made a trip to the Fort and there met some old acquaintance. Heard Loons trilling in a swamp near the Catholic Mission. Took a number of photos.

Thursday June 4. The wind blew hard all day and we were unable to start. collected some plants and spent several hours looking up birds.



on the mainland in the early morning saw probably 200 Ross Snowgeese flying by, leaving the lake in a N.E. direction.

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi in flower and Amelanchier also. Leaves of Ribes, and Viburnum and Arceuthobium less than half out.

Friday June 5. We left the island near Chippewyan about midnight and entering the channel leading to Rocher River proceeded a few miles until we reached the small lake. Here the mist from the west was so strong that we were driven against a mud bar and effectually stopped. We found that the place was the one where we were similarly detained 2 years before and which we left June 5. In the morning we paddled to an adjoining island and from it were able to walk on the dried mud bar to the island where our camp was formerly situated. The place was but little changed and several pairs of birds were observed frequently the same spots where we had observed

them before. a Fox den also was still tenanted and I caught a glimpse of the mother, a red one, as she ran off into the forest on our approach. - The marsh was now nearly dry, and consequently fewer birds were seen there.

Arctostaphylos was in flower, also Viburnum, Amelanchier, Ribes and several other species were collected by the party. a few birds were shot.

Shortly before 8 P.M. the wind fell considerably and the party started across the lake at this point about a mile and a half wide.

Saturday June 6. We crossed the lake and proceeded a short distance down Rocher River when we were stopped by wind and remained until morning. Several attempts were made to proceed but the wind prevented the heavy boats from moving. We went in our canoe a short distance down the river and made a short portage into a marshy pond on the left side of the main channel



where we saw several species  
of ducks and collected a few  
specimens. Found a nest of Am-  
Goldeneye about 15 feet up in  
a poplar stub, 10 eggs, fresh,  
which we collected. During the day  
the scows got as far as our  
camp but the wind prevented them  
from moving farther, so we made  
camp here. Poplars are <sup>completely</sup> nearly out.  
Strawberries are blooming profusely as  
well as many other species.

Sunday June 7. The wind prevented  
moving so we remained at our  
camp all day, in the course of  
which the current on account  
of the rising of Peace River  
changed its direction which added  
to the difficulties of navigation.

Monday June 8. Made an excursion  
to an extensive marsh lying to the  
eastward of the river. Here many  
ducks were breeding and a few  
were secured. a nest of Pintail  
with two eggs was found. It was  
of down and grass and was

placed on the ground among young  
moss grass a short distance  
from water, on dry ground.  
In the afternoon we made up  
our birds.

Tuesday June 9. Additional help  
having been secured. to enable  
the scows to reach Peace River.  
we left in the morning and by  
means of sail, oars, and tracking  
reached Peace River early in the  
evening.

Wednesday June 10. Floated all night  
and in the morning had proceeded  
~~about~~ nearly half way from the  
mouth of the Peace to Smith Landing  
& paddled during the forenoon  
in our canoe. but in the after-  
noon, the wind being strong and  
fair. The sails were put up and  
we embarked on the scows to  
prevent them leaving us. The  
wind enabled us to sail to  
Smith's Landing without further  
delay and we arrived there  
shortly after 4 o'clock.

Made arrangements to cross the



postage as soon as possible probably  
on Friday and went into camp  
near the Landing.

Thursday June 11. The day proved  
cold and rainy. We remained  
in camp and collected a few  
birds and plants. Rubus arcticus  
is in flower and was here  
first noticed but grows  
further up the river. Mosquitoes  
are now getting very troublesome.  
Expect to start go across to Fort  
Smith tomorrow.

Friday June 12 Loaded our outfit  
on the wagon provided for us  
and started to cross to Fort Smith.  
The team however proved unmana-  
geable, and after everyone at the  
post had tried to get them started  
they gave up the attempt and  
we were left about a quarter  
of a mile out. To wait the  
arrival of another pair of  
horses from Fort Smith. It was  
then noon and we put on the  
afternoon as best we could

expecting to get started across  
before night, but no team  
appeared and we were forced  
to encamp. Found a nest of  
a Flicker in a spruce stub about  
4 feet from ground, about 8 eggs.  
Took some insects and plants.  
Saw three Killdeer plains in  
the clearing at the Landing.

Saturday June 13. After the usual  
delay in starting we left  
about noon and reached  
Fort Smith about 8 P.M. For  
the first 8 miles the Portage road  
is over a slightly rolling country  
mostly low. The forest is of  
~~black~~ and white spruce with  
<sup>+ tamarack</sup> with  
a mixture of poplars of both  
species, and the usual under  
growth of alders, Cornus, Viburnum,  
Lipargyrea, Ulmus, Salix,  
Betula etc. Then the road strikes  
the sandy ridges which it  
follows for the remainder of  
the way to Fort Smith. Here  
The Banksian pine is the  
principal tree though poplars



of both species from the principal  
covering of some of the ridges  
to the left of the latter portion  
of the trail lie a series of  
pools bordered by marshes.  
Tomorrow being Sunday and there  
being many things to attend to  
before leaving here I will  
camp ~~here~~ here tomorrow  
and make ready to start down  
the river Monday morning  
Sunday June 14.

Remained at Fort Smith took  
some insects & plants and fixed  
up things generally. Interviewed  
Mr Braubert in regard to mammals.  
Many foxes taken last winter  
Three skunks killed near. Among  
the skulls collected for the Dept he  
has Ursus, Mustela pennanti &  
Americana, Mustela, Urocyon, Lynx  
Gulo vulpes (red). Woodchips  
unusually common last winter.  
Two Indians just from Resurrection  
killed a cinnamon bear on Buffalo  
river. They occasionally kill this  
from in the vicinity of Fort A.

Love on G & Lake most buffaloes  
are reported to be holding their  
own. few or none being killed  
except by wolves. No white  
foxes taken last winter near  
this post. Lynx quite common  
Monday Jun 15. Left Fort Smith about 8:30 and  
proceeded down the river. Stopped for  
lunch at some houses on the right bank  
a short distance below Bull Rock  
The day passed fine and we traveled  
until about 8:30 when we had come about  
45 miles we camped on the left  
bank took a few specimens & photos



Tuesday June 16 Traveled down the  
river passing some very long stretches  
of cut bank mostly on the left  
side. River very much divided by islands  
Toward evening saw many Arctic Terns  
& short eelgulls camped on right  
bank. First Rose bloom seen at  
night camp made about 45 miles

Wednesday June 17 Left camp about 7:30 and paddled  
down the river. The valley was fine and  
we made good progress. We camped  
on the right bank in a limestone  
point a short distance above 6  
miles below.

Thursday June 18. Left about  
8:30 a.m. took the channel on the  
right side 6 miles below. After  
passing this the wind became so  
strong that we could barely  
proceed. We took the right side  
of the river and by hard  
work reached a point a short  
distance above McConnell  
Island where we were able  
to run our canoe into a  
small inlet where there was a  
small harbor. Here we camped.  
The banks at this point are quite high and  
the woods are composed of the same



woods as usual. White spruces occupy the lower parts of the bank if it is not of recent alluvial formation in which case the woods are of willow, alder, or balsam poplar or a mixture of all. On the high sandy banks there is usually a thick growth of black spruce with a little birch and aspen.

Friday June 19 We left our camp at 7 o'clock and paddled on down the river keeping close to the right bank for some distance until past several large islands and then crossing to the left bank some large tracts of white spruce were passed during the forenoon and many low sandy islands during the P.M. The spruce gradually began to be less frequent and the banks lower until about 5 in the afternoon when we had reached a point about 4 or 5 miles above the Lake. Here we entered a narrow <sup>winding</sup> channel leading off to the left which we followed to the lake. While passing along this channel 4 or 5 miles long we counted over 30 swallows

on the banks and collected some. Emerging from this we crossed the small bay lying inside the islands and taking the channel between Morrison Island and the shore reached Fort Resolution about 9 in the evening. We were welcomed by Mr J. C. Gaudet <sup>H.B.</sup> the officer in charge and encamped on the flat in front of the Fort. The ice has been out of this part of the Lake only about 3 days to the west and north much ice is still visible. The water of the Lake at this place is much clearer than usual.

Saturday June 20. Remained in camp at Fort Resolution and worked on the specimens which had accumulated and also took a few small birds including ~~one~~ Spizella pallida which I shot in the bushy clearing back of the post. Saw several Caspian Terns about the Lake. We are awaiting the arrival of the mission steamer from Fort Smith on which Cary and my brother will go to Fort Providence thus avoiding the slow and risky journey along shore.



Sunday, June 21 a line of traps set in the best places about the post yielded no specimens, so we did no collecting of that kind. Took a number of plants however and preserved them.

Monday June 22. Put in our time on birds and took a number of desirable specimens though the day was cold with some rain. Found a nest of Trump Sparrow with young a few days old. Observed a sora rail about the edge of a marsh. He walked leisurely about, frequently jutting his tail which was carried slightly erect, when he emitted his two syllabled crying note, he extended his head forward and the body being held nearly horizontally and gave the note several times in succession, slightly nodding. In the same marsh observed a pair of solitary sandpipers, and a snipe, a pair of Caspian Terns were seen flying over the neck of land.

Dandelions are just coming into full flower

Tuesday June 23. Took a number of birds and made them up. Saw Chamaeleon in a marsh near the post.

Wednesday June 24. Spent most of the day making preparations for my trip. The day was windy and unfavorable for collecting. The "Wrigley" arrived late in the evening from the Mackenzie and left in an hour or two for Fort Smith.

Thursday June 25 The day was extremely windy and considerable rain fell. During the forenoon a remarkable movement of Tennessee Warblers was observed they came from the north and North-west and crossed the point of land in front of the post <sup>in</sup> flocks of 10 or 12, flying to the southward across the Bay or skirting the shore in the teeth of a very strong southeast wind. Upwards of 300 were seen during the 2 or 3 hours that we observed their flight. Two, a male and female were shot. The ovaries of the female showed eggs only slightly developed on reaching the shore where they were exposed to the full force of the wind the birds frequently alighted for a few seconds on low bushes but started on again at the slightest alarm.



Friday June 26. Put in the day as best we  
could doing a little collecting and  
busyng ourselves with our outfit.  
Had a talk with Mr C. P. Gaudet  
now in charge of Fort Good Hope where  
he has been for many years. He  
told me many reminiscences of  
Kennicott, with whom he spent a  
winter, at Peel River. He says  
that on one occasion, happening  
to pass by some of Kennicott's dead  
falls, he found several springs  
and reset them. On mentioning  
the occurrence to K. on his return  
to the house, Kennicott exclaimed  
"Now I shall have to go and  
spring and reset them, for I  
promised the Company that I would  
accept no help about trapping  
from any of the H. B. Officers, but  
would take only specimens caught  
entirely by myself." As he could  
not tell which traps had been reset,  
he had to spring the entire line  
and reset them. On another occa-  
sion, when sick he visited

his traps and found a silver  
fox, whereupon he declared he  
was entirely well.

Mr Gaudet says that he  
raises good crops of potatoes,  
lettuce, & turnips, harvesting last  
fall nearly 100 bushels of  
potatoes. The Bear Lake herring  
is taken in the Mackenzie as  
far as Good Hope and Wrigley  
both north & south of the  
mouth of Bear River.

June 27. Alfred & Cary left in the early  
morning for Fort Providence on the Mission  
Steamer and I was left alone. As the  
steamer failed to bring our outfit  
from <sup>St.</sup> Smith, I had to give the boys  
all the collecting material we had on  
hand and take mine from the stuff  
not to come.

X V V V X X + X X X X X  
July 17.

The Wrigley failed to bring my  
stuff and on her arrival I sent  
two Indians to Fort Smith to get it.  
Having nothing to work with and one  
day being much like another I have  
not had the heart to keep up my journal



Having now gotten my collector's outfit and engaged a man to help me to Fort Rae, I left Ft Resolution about 3 P.M. accompanied by James McKinlay formerly of the H.B. Co who will go with me on my trip - Having favorable weather we pushed as well into the night and reached Stone Island where we camped.

Saturday July 18 We awoke to find the wind against us, so that we were unable to start on the long traverse to the first island. The only bird on the island ~~seen~~ was Gambel's sparrow. Roses were in full bloom and in addition the following flowers were noted. Castilleja, Stellaria, Amelanchier, Rubus (1 1/2 feet high) and several yellow flowers which I do not know but which I have taken at Ft Resolution. Toward noon the wind veered around a little and we rigged up a square sail, intending to follow the shore eastward and take the other canoe route which has shorter traverses but the wind proved to be too strong and we were obliged to land at the trading house just east of

the Island, on the main shore. These houses are on or near the site of the first trading post built on G. S. Lake, by the Northwest Co. in 1785? Here in a shallow bay we had shelter from the waves. In the woods nearby I saw Cornus canadensis, Empetrum nigrum, Ledum palustre, Castilleja, White Spruce, Tamarack, Populus balsamifera, Betula papyrifera, Alnus -----, etc.

About 4 P.M. the wind abated sufficiently to allow us to sail and we proceeded eastward, soon having to take to the <sup>shore soon marshy with Bay bean etc.</sup> paddles. We reached the Point of Rocks about 8 P.M. and as there was only a slight head wind started for the nearest islands which we reached before eleven. They were of rock like the other islands of this part of the lake and were clothed, wherever there was soil with a stunted growth of birch, white spruce, willow, Balsampoplar with Empetrum, Vaccinium, Vitis idaea, Ledum (narrow leaved), Rosa, Stellaria myrica Gale, Juniperus nana, Polypodium, Dryopteris etc. ferns collected Arctostaphylos, Rubus chamaemorus, Rubus (raspberry) Capsades



Sunday July 19. The wind blew hard all day and we could not move. I collected some plants and we set a net and took one whitefish. The only birds seen were one or two Herring Gulls, a young Gambel sparrow, and a female Am. Goldeneye. We hoped to have a calm night but were disappointed and were forced to spend another night on the island.

Monday July 20. As the wind had changed during the night and was coming from the west, we left and sailed before it to the nearest islands, hoping to find a sheltered channel behind them which would enable us to proceed but after exploring the only promising lead and finding it would lead us too far from our course we had to stop as the open lake to the west & north-west is far too rough to allow travelling in our canoe which is quite heavily loaded. We have to remain therefore until calmer weather. On the larger island where we now are, one of the very numerous Simpson Group I found the following plants not noted on the island of yesterday: *Pinus dimorpha*

*Amor albobellid* *Amelanchier*, *Pinus penn.*  
(with unripe fruit.) *Lepargyrea* *Limnæa*  
~~*Nymphæa*~~, *Castalia*, *Juncus procumbens*  
An Osprey has a nest in a dead lopped spruce at the water's edge and a jay-checked thrush was observed. Some plants were collected. We held our selves in readiness to start in the evening but the indications not being favorable we were unable to do.

Tuesday July 21. At six o'clock the wind had abated considerably so we made ready to start and left camp at 7. We putted north-westward near the edge of the islands and made good progress until about noon when the wind which had again risen almost to a gale, forced us to camp on a small island with only a few trees. Here we made ourselves as comfortable as possible and awaited a change. The wind increased in fury and at nightfall shows no signs of abating, so we are again delayed.



Wednesday July 22 The wind blew hard all day and we had ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> remain on the island. It being little more than a bare rock I have no observations worth recording.

Thursday July 23 Toward morning the wind went down a little and at 5 am. we made preparations to start and got away shortly after noon. We crossed a traverse to the next island though the wind still blew quite hard and had breakfast. The island being well wooded, had many birds on it and red squirrels. We next made ~~two~~ <sup>two</sup> more traverses and entered <sup>narrow</sup> a channel lying between two islands up which we sailed for several miles then turned nearly at right angles and made another quite long traverse to the main shore. The wind was now almost entirely stopped. We then entered a beautiful bay (nearly enclosed by islands) on the eastern shore of which, several Indians including Capot Blane one of the most

respected of the Dogribs) have log houses. We then turned eastward into a narrow channel passing a small Indian burial place, of which I took a photo and after proceeding up it for some distance, camped

Friday July 24. We left camp about 7 o'clock and soon entered the main part of the lake and traveled, though the wind was rather high until about noon when we were obliged to lie by an account of wind. I went up the shore half a mile or so to the houses of some Indians, where the late Benrah, one of the most enterprising of the Dogribs formerly lived. We were not able to go on until nearly 4, when we started and traveled until 10 camping on a small island near the house of "Little Paper" a Dogrib. We set our net and took a white fish before dark. Many red throated & Pacific Lions were seen during the day.



Saturday July 25. We got away in fair time and proceeded on our way, paddling most of the day among islands. We sailed a little but had no wind of any account. We encamped at dark on an island near the main shore, the weather showing indications

of a storm. We are about 8 miles south of <sup>Front Rock.</sup> Sunday July 26. Got away quite early with a fair wind and soon passed Front Rock. Soon after this we came within sight of the Promontory where Fort Rae is built. We fortunately were able to sail among the islands, and so made good progress as the wind was fair and the waves less high there, while on the open lake it was unsafe to travel. We had dinner on an island within about 15 miles of Rae. After leaving this place our destination was out of our view most of the time but by keeping the main channels we made as good progress as possible. When we came out

into the main bay below Fort Rae the wind was so strong that at first I thought we could not cross but by good management we sailed to within half a mile of the fort and paddling along the shore reached Fort Rae about 7 P.M. We were kindly received by Mr. Heron. He tells me that the Indians have just come in and in all probability I would not <sup>have been</sup> able to make a start if I had arrived earlier. He has in mind two men who are familiar with the Coppermine & Bear Lake country and are soon to start back there and thinks there will be no difficulty in securing the services of two good men and making the trip in mind. We had a talk with one Indian in the evening and will see the Bear Lake Chief in the morning and get all the information possible from him and also see the other men whom Mr. Heron has in mind.



Monday July 27

Had a conference with the Bear Lake Chief a man of a good deal of intelligence. He promised to try to get men to go with me and showed on the map the approximate route to the Coppermine and also from the River to Bear Lake, where he says a chain of three lakes are passed through. He spoke of the lateness of the season and the difficulty of navigating Great Bear Lake in the fall and of the probability of being stopped by ice. He said also that there were many portages on the route to the Coppermine but could not say how many. At the close of his talk he seemed to apologize for telling of so many difficulties. "But said he, 'I must speak the truth. Owing to the fact that I was literally summoned to a conference at any time I could not do any collecting of any account."

Tuesday July 28 The Wigley arrived about 9 am. and that interrupted any further arrangements for the moment. Alfred & Cary were on board having failed to get the collecting supplies sent and thinking it advisable to go out by the regular trip. Though handicapped by being short of supplies. They did very well in the short time they had. Taking several birds new to the region and greatly extending the ranges of a number of others. They did some collecting on a mountain at the mouth of the Nahanni River as well as at Hay River, Fort Providence, Ft Simpson, and Ft Wigley.

We had a walk along the trail back of the post and the boys took a number of photos. I was able to get quite a good deal of information about Bear Lake and Mr. Anderson in charge of the district has already spoken to the Fort Norman Chief to have his men be on the lookout for me on Bear



Lake in the fall and to help  
us to get to Fort Norman.  
The Wrigley left about three  
o'clock and I bade farewell  
to my brother & Cary.

In the evening we had another  
conference with the Indians, and  
practically made arrangements to  
hire one man and he will  
get a companion and we  
will see them again in the  
morning.

Monday July 29 Had further parleys  
with the natives and tried to make  
arrangements but after promising  
the two men engaged backed out  
I then tried to get them to go on  
the Bell route and the second man  
was willing to go if a guide  
could be secured, he not knowing  
the way. We finally made some  
progress in that direction but could  
not be sure we had settled it.

## Fort Rae

Thursday July 30

Have given up going by the Coppermine  
altogether and am now trying to go  
by the Bell route though at times  
that looks dubious. The Bear Lake  
Chief has done his best but his men  
do not pay much attention to his  
advice, and he is much distressed  
in consequence.

In the afternoon we finally made  
terms with the Indians. One, a suzer  
man called "Coney" is to go with  
me through to Ft Simpson, if I  
want him to. The other is going  
with his wife to guide us to  
Bear Lake or near there. After  
this we can go alone or with  
the help of any Indians we may  
meet with.

We left Fort Rae about 8 o'clock  
so as to make a start and  
traveled 6 or 8 miles with a fair  
wind toward Willow River.  
This part of the lake is similar  
to the rest of the northern arm.  
We camped about dark on a  
rocky point on the eastern shore.



Lake Marian to Near Head

Friday July 31. We left our camp near Willow River early and soon entered the <sup>short</sup> channel (Willow River) connecting the N. arm of Slave Lake with Lake Marian which we soon entered reaching the trading post of James Nilop about 9 o'clock. One of the Indians, (Coney) wished to do some trading and see his brother and we had some provisions but it was remained until after dinner, being entertained by Mr Nilop. After this we left with a fair wind and sailed nearly all the afternoon camping at dark with 3 or four miles of the end of the lake 25 miles from Nilop's the lake is similar to the N. arm. Several prominent hills are seen on the western shore and to the north other <sup>small</sup> mountains are seen, one of these near the end of the lake is the scene of an Indian legend. We saw a few birds elsewhere noted.

Petitot River to Near Marian River <sup>junction with</sup>

Saturday August 1. We left our camp early and soon reached the end of the lake, where several log houses occupy a prominent position. We then entered the River a stream with quite a current and 50 or 75 yards wide. We had gone only a short distance <sup>a mile or so</sup> when we came to the first rapid, a short one where we made a portage for a few dozen yards over the rock. An Incunna & a Pala were caught here while the men were carrying over the stuff. <sup>(about 2 miles)</sup> a short distance above another rapid was reached where we also had to portage. We then passed through a small marshy lake. Beyond here we continued until night with out any more portages three small rapids being surmounted by the paddlers and in one case by the help of the line. A photo was taken of the second <sup>Portage</sup> rapid passed. <sup>Passed the mouth of River from Martin Lake in afternoon</sup> The shores were of clay with numerous outcrops of rock the higher parts are clothed with white & black spruce, birch, aspen, & Balsam pine, with an undergrowth of



Near junction Petitot & Mariann R

Viburnum, Cornus, Lepargyrea  
leaf hock, Myrica and willows  
with willows, Equisetum, & various  
grasses. Numerous marshy  
ponds. adjoin the river with Pota-  
myzton, Equisetum, Nymphaea etc  
Potamogeton also occurs abundantly  
in Mariann River. The banks are  
bright with fraxinus and a  
yellow flower which I have not  
yet identified. Viburnum berries  
are just ripening and those  
of Lepargyrea are ripe

Sunday August 2

After the Indians had had their canoe  
we left and continued up the Mariann  
River. We passed through several small marshy  
ponds some of which were nearly filled with  
Nymphaea and soon ascended a small  
rapid with the line. Soon after this we  
came to a forking of the stream. The  
right hand one being followed by the Indians  
on their way to the Barrens. We took  
the left and passed through a narrow  
sandy channel which was sometimes  
obstructed by fallen & floating trees  
and then passed through several ponds

and came to a rapid where we had  
dinner. Caught a doe.

After dinner we kept on. The country  
being much the same but with more  
rocks some of which formed precipitous  
cliffs. On one of these I found a nest  
of a hawk birds evidently nesting  
and killed the male. We then  
portaged 4 rapids and ascended four  
or three small ones with the line besides  
padding up several small rapids.

Monday August 3. To Grosvonts Rapid  
I took Microtus & Sorex

in my traps. We got away early  
and made a good day. During the  
forenoon we made 4 portages to  
avoid rapids and ascended  
several small rapids besides. The  
country continues much the same  
as yesterday. During the afternoon  
we made good progress making  
four portages at the last of  
which we camped. Then the river  
descends through a narrow gorge  
with precipitous sides. The forest  
has at this point escaped the  
fire and good sized trees of  
white spruce are found. Observed



Amelanchier the fruit just opening  
Cranberries also just opening  
Aspens & Bansecan pines occasional  
Alnus alnobetula a common shrub.

Betula papyrifera is one of the  
commonest trees in the country  
passed through this afternoon  
Killed an immature Goshawk  
near the nest where it was  
raised. The nest was in a small  
bush about 15 feet up, formed  
of small twigs and was very  
feathery. The old one was seen  
but was too shy to kill.

Many broods of ducks were seen  
some flying. Near the Hawk's nest  
saw a track of Wood Choeur  
Saw flies are beginning to be troublesome.  
In the waters we are  
now passing through Whitefish  
and small Pickereel are common  
I skinned what specimens I  
had and set out a line of  
traps in the spruce woods

of this one. From where we started  
up the channel to this high crag was  
about <sup>at least 8 miles</sup> ~~10 miles or more~~.

At the crag the channel was only  
about 50 yards wide and a fast  
current flowed through it. On the  
face of the crag a Duck Hawk  
had a nest. (Across the country was beyond our  
and several miles back the hole was)

Passing this Mt. we kept on the  
same course for some miles  
through a broad channel and  
then came to a mountainous  
island lying across our course.  
We took the left hand channel  
and after going 3 or 4 miles encamp-  
ed in a narrow passage between  
two islands. To the N.W. is a range  
of high hills to the west of which  
the Indian thinks we will make  
a portage out of the Lake.  
The islands here are high and  
rocky with many rocks slides of  
angular boulders. In other places they  
are well wooded. Some beard  
lugs were seen just before we  
camped.



Sunday Aug 23 We remained in camp until after dinner and I finished up some work I had on hand. Took Harris Sparrow near camp saw about 5. but took only one. The Indian went after moose but killed none. Their tracks are common here. He also saw tracks of bears.

In the afternoon we made a start. The Indian thought our course lay between the islands to the westward so we struck across there. After searching for some time he gave it up and concluded that we must go to the northward through an inlet, which I had supposed before was the Mc Bay and the place we must leave the lake. By this time the sun was low so after going a short distance we camped on the west shore of the inlet. The evening was fine but windy.

through Nagle to Sarah Lake

Thursday August 6 We started from our camp in good time and passed through a small irregular lake, out of which we made a portage almost immediately entering another small expansion of the river. From this a small stream sometimes shallow and sometimes very deep led to Nagle Lake 6 or 8 miles long long regular ridges closely wooded border it on the south and irregular rocky hills to the north. From this a succession of 4 portages with lakes between took us across the divide to Sarah Lake. The first small lake was clear and the bottom was yellow as sulphur. The next was brick red in color. The last of these portages was the longest. Sarah Lake is beautifully clear and bordered on the south & west by long wooded ridges. A large portion of the western shore has been recently swept by fire. Populus balsamifera was seen low. Nagle Lake. Potentilla <sup>fruticosa</sup> is common and in full flower. Arctostaphylos common on the hill shores and Juniperus nana seen. At Camp on Sarah Lake (midway) saw Ribes rubrum in fruit. Set out a few traps and set nets.



Sarakt to Lac Faber  
Friday Aug 7. Took only Synaptomys in my traps. We left early and soon reached the point where we were to leave the lake. We did not leave by its outlet Camsell River, but took a bay to the westward of the outlet bay and after paddling nearly to its head made a portage of a few hundred yards over a ridge to the right, thus avoiding a long reach of crooked & shallow river. Passing down this stream we soon came to the lake called by Bell Darvaso Neeka Lake, which we crossed diagonally among the islands. These and the heavy smoke which hung over it made it impossible to see any of its western portion which is said to be of considerable size. On its south western shore is a hill of considerable height and others are seen to the northward. These are conical and rocky but are wooded to their summits. We encamped on an island where the Indians said we many fish and set nets as the provision problem is likely

Lac Faber ~~Darvaso Neeka Lake~~  
to be serious unless we can catch a good many fish.  
After we had proceeded a few miles on this lake we passed through a narrow channel between the mainland and some islands where two log houses and fully a year or two old occupied a level spot on the right hand course. Several other houses were in progress of erection. The place is said to be a very good place for fishing. I set out some traps at our night camp, though the place is not very favorable.  
Rubus hudsonianus + Rubus (rasberry) com. at camp.  
Saturday Aug 8. We left our camp on the island quite early. I took only Synaptomys in my traps. We passed northward among the islands past the high peak which is said to give the lake its name. It is very rugged and is wooded to its summit. In several of the channels among the islands as we had passed it a strong current sets out to



Rae  
To Lake Rosamond

and the main lake. and there  
is probably a river of consid-  
erable size entering the lake  
at this point. and there is evi-  
dently a considerable sized lake  
occupying a basin to the N.W.  
of the peak. Near here we left  
the lake and made a portage  
of about half a mile through  
hills and over several  
rocky ridges to a good sized <sup>mostly</sup> pond  
of irregular shape and from there  
made a portage of less than a  
quarter of a mile to another  
Lake (The first portage at its  
N. end passed along the crest  
of a rounded ledge where  
there was a plain trail marked  
on the rock.) From the second  
Lake we made a portage of about  
3/4 of a mile mostly through  
mud to an arm of Rosamond  
Lake. along <sup>whose eastern shore</sup> ~~the~~ we paddled  
among the numerous islands.  
Toward evening we came to a bar  
which the Indians were afraid  
to cross with the present road.

Rae to St. Louis  
Lake Rosamond & Lake Grant

We therefore camped and set  
nets to help with the provisions  
On a large Island near is  
a famous camping ground of  
the Indians where they found  
canoes and this is the place  
where they say Bill met with  
the Indians on his way to Rae.  
Rabbits were quite common  
here and several were shot.  
Sunday Aug 9. We made only  
a Sabbath Day's journey, leaving  
rather late and camping early.  
We passed through Lake Rosamond  
and left it by a portage a  
short distance east of the outlet  
toward its N.E. end. This portage  
is over low ground, mainly  
mud for about 1/4 of a mile  
and entered Lake <sup>Grant</sup> Rogers. In a  
small bay, near the mouth of  
which we camped. While the  
men were making the portage I  
caught 6 good sized Pickerel with  
the spoon bait. We set nets and  
a trout hook also a good  
lot of small fishes.



Lake St. Croix ~~Lake Grant~~

Monday, Aug. 10 It rained during the night and was still stormy in the morning so we had to lie by.

I took a series of Eutamias in my traps and made them up together with a bird or two. We took some white fish of about 20 inches <sup>long</sup> in our nets. The river (Connell) enters the Lake near this point. According to our guide this lake extends a days paddle to the westward. While Bill calls the lake only 6 miles in length.

Have observed here the following plants:  
Picea alba (<sup>Picea nigra</sup> 18 inches in diameter) Betula papyrifera, Betula glandulosa Myrica gale, Salix, Chamaedaphne Ledum Arctostaphylos, Alnus alnobetula, Vitis Idaea Rosa Parviflora Vaccinium (blueberry) Rubus chamaemorus and some others some of which I have collected.

Tuesday Aug 11 The wind continued strong all day though it cleared in the afternoon and we had to remain. I took a few mammals and made them up. but the place is unfavorable for trapping. Found Cross

Lake ~~Grant~~ <sup>St. Croix</sup>

Wednesday Aug 12 We still had to remain at our camp the weather was turning stormy. I took a few mammals and skinned them, also several fish. Took also two small feathers with spiders for bait.

Thursday Aug 13 I took a few mammals including Fox & Synaptomys. After dinner though the weather was still far from settled, we made a start. We crossed the Lake diagonally toward the eastward and entered a shallow bay near the NE end from which we made a portage <sup>over a low divide</sup> of about 1/4 of a mile into another lake. This is about 2 miles <sup>long by</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>Far</sup> <sup>Sequin</sup> 1 mile wide and is longest East & West. (From the E end of Lake St. Croix a deep bay extends toward the south.)

In the center of the main part of this lake is a rounded rocky island high and well wooded. We passed diagonally across on a NE direction and passing a large Island



on the left and one or  
two smaller ones on the right  
entered a bay on the N.E.  
end of the Lake. Between this  
Lake and Lake Grant lie sev-  
eral rocky hills. To the east  
is a high hill, the highest  
part of which shows up light  
grayish white in striking con-  
trast to the rest of the hills about  
most of the Lake several good-  
sized mountains brown blue  
in the distance to the west.

From the N.E. peak we made  
a portage of 175 paces into  
a smaller Lake (apparently) lying  
at a higher elevation.

at the N. end of the portage  
we camped and set out traps.  
The evening continues stormy.

(Two others seen on front Lake)

near our camp I noticed Calla  
still in bloom. Nymphaea out of  
flower. Nymphaea. Brachis  
are of good size nearly 1 foot  
in diameter.

## Near Lac Sequin

Friday Aug 14. Rainy & windy and we remain-  
ed in camp. Took some photos and  
shot some birds, besides taking a few  
mammals. A hawk of Yellowrump  
& blackpolls seen. and some collected  
a birch 5 inches in diameter  
had 65 annual rings. Rubus (rough  
berry) just fairly ripening. Cornus  
sp. and crabapple nearly so.

Rubus chamaemorus about all  
fallen. Viburnum noted in the  
road near camp. Capnos &  
Chamaenerion and the two common  
ferns common on the rocky hills.

Saturday Aug 15. Took away evotsumps in  
my traps. Took a number of photos of  
swampy country. about middle of  
forenoon it shows signs of clearing, so  
we made a start. We crossed the  
end of the small Lake on which we were  
camped and portaged about 175 paces  
into another Lake of irregular shape.  
The Lake which we entered was about 1/2  
mile <sup>long</sup> and less than a mile wide. We crossed  
it diagonally and made a portage <sup>of about 1 mile</sup>  
a rocky ridge and through Swamp  
marshes to another Lake. The part which



Lac Fabre Seguin

its extent extended about 3 miles to the eastward and from near its east end was a mountain about 500 feet high. Its N.W. face was long and very precipitous. Its other slopes more gradual. <sup>Mostly</sup> the lake extended out of sight. <sup>well exposed</sup> We crossed this lake in a westerly direction and found through channels among islands to another expanse of the lake which was nearly circular and about 1/2 mile in diameter. It contained only a few small islands crossing the lake in a westerly direction we left it by a narrow channel about 100 yards long and descended a small ripple to a smaller long lake <sup>Lac Ren</sup> then through a short channel to a large lake with many rocky shelves. Some of these are high and rocky and have a great number of loose boulders scattered over them in many places water was trickling down their sloping sides which shone brightly in the sun

Seguin

Key of Billie

We passed northward close to the E shore <sup>being slightly eastward</sup> and crossed a large bay and entered a channel having a perceptible current northward. It being now nearly sunset we encamped on the left side of this channel on what I suppose to be a large island. Two others seen at the narrows near camp. Upwards of our surf <sup>mountain</sup> were seen on the lake shortly before camping. To the west at a distance of several miles an even ridge of good sized mountains the range having a north and south direction.

Sunday Aug 16. Today being a "Strong Sunday" the Indians could not work so we had to remain in camp. They were able to hunt and fish however so helped out on the food supply. I caught a mink near camp but took no other mammals. One of the Indians tracked a moose near camp but it had been startled by the dogs and had made off. The day was mostly fine but the wind came up in the afternoon.

Lozelle



Monday Aug 17. About the middle of  
the forenoon the wind went down  
somewhat, and we made a start  
We passed N. toward for a mile or  
so and then turned N. and went  
across a bay about half a mile  
and entered a large rounded  
expansion of the lake. To the north  
of this bay were a range of high  
hills the one of which appears  
cut by a deep narrow ravine  
this bay is probably 3 miles in  
diameter. A large river said  
by the Indians to head near  
the Coppermine and the upper  
part of which forms <sup>a part of</sup> one of  
these tracks to that river,  
enters this bay on its N.E. side  
We turned sharply to the west  
after entering the bay and  
passed through a strait  
about 1/4 of a mile wide  
explaining several islands to  
the main part of the lake  
then turning northward again  
we followed the eastern shore  
for several miles and

entered a narrow deep bay  
where we camped.

During the afternoon a  
walrus was seen to leave  
the bank and run off over  
a ledge of rocks. We went  
a shore and found him  
after a short search and  
killed him with the rifle. I  
found to be an old female  
probably with young somewhere  
in the vicinity. So far the  
Lake is shaped much like this



The range of mts seen yester-  
day to the west still shows  
plainly and the western  
shore of the lake appears to  
be about half way to them  
probably 6 or 8 miles



Made about 15 miles

Tuesday Aug 18 We did not leave camp until after dinner when we left the bay and turning northward, kept on up the eastern shore. Most of it is rocky and rather high and sparsely wooded about the middle of the afternoon we passed a bay with sandy shores and high drifted banks of sand extended back for some distance. The soil then became better and the forest more luxuriant. We saw another about the middle of the afternoon but failed to kill him. We camped on the shore in a well wooded spot. Some of the white spruces are 14 inches in diameter and about 75 feet high. I set out some traps. Saw a Rachardson's mule at camp also grackles Thrush Beaver, moose and W.S.G. Caribou have been killed by Indians camped here. Ratons were common here in the evening.

Wednesday Aug 19 We left camp rather early and paddled about 5 miles northward along the lake and nearly to its end and entering a bay on the west side entered its outlet. We descended several slight rapids and entered <sup>made</sup> a channel. The current here flowing very much. The N shore was swampy and the south also for some distance but further on the S shore was of sand and higher and well wooded. This channel soon expanded into a good sized lake which we left by a strait on the N.W. side before reaching its end. From this we emerged into another lake, evidently in outline and perhaps 4 miles across. On its N.E. shore is a range of high hills, 500 or 1000 feet high, rounded, rocky and sparsely wooded. From this we <sup>at the lake</sup> This channel soon expanded into a long narrow lake. At its outlet we made a portage of about half



a mile on the left side of the  
river to reach a series of rapids  
This passage led mostly over boulders  
and through a pine forest of  
Larix & spruce and ended at a  
small lake at the foot of the rapids  
Here we had to camp as it was  
nearly dark before everything  
was over.

Thursday Aug 20. We got away in  
good time and paddled through  
the lake which was about a  
mile long. From this the river  
again descended in a series of  
rapids about half a mile in  
length to another expansion of the  
river. Here also a passage was  
made on the left side. It was  
more circuitous than the last and  
was a little longer but led over  
quite smooth ground. A small  
lake marked a c from then on the  
river here and there expanded  
to a broad channel with  
little current. This kept up for  
over a mile or two and we  
then emerged into a large lake

the first part of it was 4 or 5  
miles long much broken up by  
islands and from this we found  
through a narrow part where there  
was considerable current to another  
part. A long even range continued  
part of the Mts seen west of the  
last big lake extended N & S to  
the westward. These are called by  
the Indians the Kat-ley Mts  
they have even slopes and appar-  
ently well rounded and consist  
of rounded parallel ridges as  
far as I can see. To the north  
of us is a large outlying  
mountain. We followed a N.E.  
valley ~~to the~~ <sup>the</sup> narrow part and  
then turned west to the N. and  
camped on a small island after  
going about 3 miles in the last  
part of the lake. The shores of  
this lake are mainly low and  
smooth and fairly well wooded  
there is less rock exposed  
than on the last big lake



Friday Aug 21

We made a good start with a  
fast wind and taking a  
N or N. course ran <sup>and</sup> a point  
and then turning more to the  
N. proceeded up the Lake  
during the forenoon we passed  
a large island several miles  
in length in which is a mountain  
upwards of 500 feet high.  
we passed between this and the  
eastern shore. Passing this  
we sailed nearly all the  
afternoon in a general  
N or N. course. About  
the middle of the after-  
noon we came to a point  
or island on which are  
three high hills upwards of  
700 or 800 feet high. The eastern  
most one is much the largest.  
They are rocky but not pre-  
cipitous and are sparsely  
wooded. We passed to the  
left of these and taking  
a channel <sup>south of and</sup> parallel to the surge  
cut separated from it by a  
long <sup>high</sup> island and a broad channel

pursued a westerly course for  
3 or 4 miles turned southward  
through a narrow channel and  
came to an expansion of Lake  
a mile or so wide. This we  
crossed in a westerly direction  
and from a small bay made  
a portage of about 100 yards  
into another bay apparently  
a part of the same Lake.  
We then pursued a somewhat  
circuitous but general westerly  
course for two or three  
miles and encamped at a  
narrow strait between two small  
expansions of the channel.  
Most of the country passed  
today is rather low with  
the exception of the hills  
mentioned though occasional  
outcrops of rock occur all  
along. At the point where  
we are encamped the  
rocks are clothed with the  
usual shrubs & trees.  
Saw roep tracks today



Lake Umbagog

Saturday Aug 22 This morning our guide on account of the illness of his wife and for other reasons thought he had best go no further so I paid him and we pursued our way the instructed our Indian as to the way to pursue as well as he knew it but a part of the route he did not know himself from our camp he went a few miles with us. Our first route westward a short distance toward the open lake and then turned to the north and after a short search entered a long channel running a little N. of East this was at first narrow but it soon widened to nearly a mile. At its head could be seen a long hill about 500 feet high terminating abruptly on the south side of the inlet in a craggy hill which rose abruptly from the water. On its slope but to the N. west of the highest part was the profile of a face. From where we entered the inlet another good sized hill was prominent to the north

Tuesday Aug 4. Took up traps securing Eutamias maritus & Peromyscus

Took some photos of the rapids. After going a short distance we came to a small rapid where we hauled up the canoe with the line. We soon after came to a lake Waggle Lake? of considerable size and very irregular outline. On its northward side ran a well wooded ridge passing out of this we entered a narrow stream much obstructed by rocks though in places it was very deep and clear. We made two portages in the afternoon besides several times pulling the canoe up rapids with the line. Toward evening we came to a portage about half a mile long over a rocky ridge across a bend. As it rises considerably it probably cuts off some bad rapids. At its upper end we camped. I put up my specimens & set out traps. Big bear common in the marshes also Chamaetaphrum and a 5 leaved water plant (red flowers)



Wednesday August 5 I took Synaptomys doop  
neosorum and Eutamias in my traps.  
My gut started quite early and had only  
gone a few hundred yards when we came  
to a rapid past which we portaged.  
Raspberries strawberry here. and I saw  
a ruby crown K. feeding fledged young.  
We portaged into a small irregular lake  
with rocky shores. highest on the north  
side. We portaged out of this lake  
by another portage and almost at once  
reached another. A long wooded  
ridge on the north side of this lake  
was next crossed. by a portage about  
a mile and a half long. This ridge  
was well wooded with birch, aspen  
white & black spruce, Banksian Pine  
of good size with the usual under  
growth of Viburnum, Cornus etc.  
Several swampy places were crossed  
where Vaccinium uliginosum, Kalmia  
glauca, Sium palustre, dwarf birch  
Marrubium, Chamaedaphne etc were  
common. Vitis edaca also Rhus  
common at water's edge. Saw  
tracks of Moose, bear and Caribou  
at night camp. Went to Portage

Monday Aug 24 Last night the  
sun set at 7.30 and rose this am  
at 4.30. We made an early start  
and paddled on up the Inlet  
in a northerly direction. After  
going a few miles we passed  
through a narrow place and  
gave up a strong current setting  
northward, which made me  
think that my nose approaching  
the outlet through the Lake  
was supposed to outlet at the  
N.W. corner. We climbed a high  
hill but could not see any sign  
of a valley or outlet. However  
we concluded to explore the  
bay and on the east Inlet we  
heard the sound of a rapid.  
This we found to be a boiling  
swift rapid the water plunging  
down for about 300 yards  
in a perfect torrent. We made  
a portage of this length on the  
left bank the portage trail leaving  
almost at the brink of the  
rapid. At the portage I noted



Viburnum, Rubus (raspberry)

Rosa, Arctostaphylos, Vaccinium, Vitis

White & black spruce the former  
of good size. some nearly 2 feet  
in diameter. At the foot of the  
rapids I met a good sized  
marmot in numbers. I caught  
some with my spoon hook

When I left them lying on  
the rocks to cross the portage  
a mink attempted to appropriate  
one of them and in my return  
I caught him in a steel trap  
holding the chain with one  
hand and pulling the fork  
away from him with the other  
until he put his foot <sup>in the trap</sup>

I took photos of the rapids.  
From here we kept on down the  
river, descending a short riffle  
a few hundred yards below the Big  
rapids and another a quarter of  
a mile beyond. The river here  
was a broad deep channel  
which went in a rather  
curcutions way between high  
rocky banks, sparsely wooded

less than a quarter of a mile  
below the last riffle we came  
to another rapid. This was  
sufficiently formidable but less  
so than the other and was about  
a quarter of a mile long. There  
we made a portage of 1/4 mile  
on the west side over a rocky  
ridge and across a narrow  
trail. At the lower end of  
the portage we camped. On the  
portage I saw many red currants  
(smooth fruited) Thalictrum  
leaves all now scarlet.  
Aspen trees (a few) on the  
portage and some white spruces  
Black currants with a drooping  
turtle are common. The red  
ones are fine. Many more  
tracks - some quite fresh seen  
today and another mink seen  
in the evening others are common  
judging by signs.



Tuesday Aug 25 We made a late start on account of having work to finish up. We crossed the small lake and ran a small rapid taking in some water in doing so. This fell into a narrow arm of a small lake. We searched several bays before finding the outlet which flowed from the westerly bay. The wind was strong and made progress difficult. At the outlet was a high round rock with a few trees growing on its sides. Descending the stream we came within a few hundred yards to a short rapid where we portaged about 75 yards on the left bank. This portage was well marked by beached trees. At its foot we entered a small arm of another lake and began searching for its outlet. The first northerly bay looked promising but we went to its head in vain. We then retraced our way and took the western bay. <sup>on the west shore</sup> Camping <sup>after going a short distance</sup>. We saw a 2 year old muskrat

Wednesday Aug 26 We made a good start and pursued our way northward up the inlet. After going about 2 miles we came to a bay which made us toward the east. This we expected in hopes of finding the outlet but had to come back and then took the channel which led northward. A mile or two beyond we came to a bay making us toward the east but not finding any current entering the narrow passage we kept on. The channel here turning a little <sup>a range of high mts may appear ahead</sup> north. We soon came to where the lake widened out and on the right or east side passed a long gravelly island nearly devoid of trees, which stretched E. & W. a narrow arm of the lake stretching eastward to the north of it. As there was no current entering this passage we kept on to the open lake and crossed diagonally northward to a high rocky point. Beyond here we could not go the wind now being too strong. We climbed the high rocks and found we were in a good sized lake, one arm of



which we had come up. While  
another arm stretched away to the  
S.W. It is bounded on the NW  
by a range of mts. evidently upwards  
of 1500 feet high. before mentioned  
It is very irregular in shape with  
many islands and bays. Most of  
the islands are high & have steep  
precipitous slopes. to the NE the  
lake stretches for several miles  
and in places quite broad.

On the point where we are I have  
observed Abies alba, Aspen,  
Arctostaphylos, Rosa, Ribes (red smooth)  
Juniperus nana and procumbens,  
Lipargyrea, Lidum, Vaccin (blueberry)  
Ribes (raspberry) white & black spruce  
Bush Vitis idaea Manna, Empetrum  
various willows, etc.

Thursday Aug 27 We started shortly  
after sunrise, to cross the bay to  
some islands before the wind  
rose. There we had breakfast and  
then sailed northward with  
a fair wind keeping to the  
left side of several large  
islands. and finally crossing to

the NW shore and entering an inlet  
about 1/4 of a mile wide and  
bounded on each side by rounded  
rocky hills sparsely wooded except  
in some of the ravines. We sailed  
along this for about 3 miles and  
then as we seemed to be entering  
a large expanse of Lake and our  
view was obscured by the smoke  
of a large fire which was  
burning to the eastward we  
went ashore to wait until it  
cleared away. I set traps and  
"Coney" the Indian went hunting  
as we needed meat badly. The  
place where we landed was on  
the south W. side of the inlet. here  
was NW and was a gravelly  
point high toward the water  
but low back toward its base  
where there was a grove of  
white spruce and a small  
mushing pond. Back of this the  
hill rose steeply. sparsely  
wooded and with much stone  
rock.

In the afternoon I went north



ward along the shore climbing  
higher and higher and as  
the smoke had now cleared  
away somewhat. I gradually  
came to realize that G. Bear Lake  
was before me, and that we  
were camped on an inlet within  
a mile or less of the open  
Lake. On reaching the highest  
point I had a good view  
of the Great Lake which stretched  
to the horizon on the east  
west and north. A few islands  
near shore and a group of  
high ones some miles out  
were all that broke the monotony of  
the waters.

In basins several hundred feet  
above the level of the Lake were  
several ponds one of great depth  
and in this I saw a species of  
fish, and secured a small one.  
Two others about 10 miles long were  
seen but I could not secure one.  
They seem about close together  
sometimes near the surface and  
sometimes going quite deep and

feeding on the rocks like suckers  
Toward evening we took up  
the traps taking two Microtus  
and paddled down the inlet  
to the lake and along the shore  
retrograde a short distance until  
we came to a good place to  
set a net where we camped  
in a little sheltered bay behind  
an island. Just to the  
west a bay makes in about half  
a mile. At our camp the  
ground slopes gently back to  
a high rocky hill. A few  
good sized white spruce and  
low meadows and birches cover  
the point. The birches are  
now most all turned yellow  
and the willows also though  
some of them are just blossoming.  
The shores of the lake except in  
places like the one where we are,  
are high and rocky and often  
are precipitous from the water  
and the few islands are rocky  
with perhaps a few scattering trees.



Friday Aug 28. We made an early start and paddled in a general S.E. course along the shore. The day was fine but the smoke which had now with a change of wind spread over the surrounding country obscured our view and made us much unnecessary and useless work as we could not see the points and consequently went to the bottom of several bays. During the forenoon we paddled along a coast similar to that at our camp. A few rocky islands were passed. Back from the shore the Mts were higher and higher in irregular ranges. As we proceeded we passed many ravines filled with loose rock and without any vegetation evidently moraines. In the afternoon we passed the mouths of two deep bays bounded by high rocky hills. Then we found that what we had considered a high island was the extremity of a long

point which we had to round. Had the smoke not shut off our view we could easily have crossed the bay instead of going to its bottom. This point was evidently of morainic origin and was in places 100 feet above the water. It was all of loose traprock and supported no vegetation except a very few willows near the water. It was terminated by a high precipitous rock. This point was about 5 miles long and probably 2 miles at its base which was fairly well wooded for about 2 miles. The rest being without trees as stated.

Rounding this point <sup>we</sup> paddled back along its dreary and monotonous shore and had nearly reached its base before we found that another similar but shorter point must be rounded. This we did and turning back down its westerly shore came to a small sandy



bay where a few scattering  
spruces came close to the shore  
Here we camped as it was late  
and as the weather looked  
threatening we put up the  
tent for the first time in  
some time, as we paid  
attention by wind.

At our camp the ground is  
quite rocky. in some places  
almost devoid of vegetation  
in others with sedge and  
mossy sedge. White spruces  
and a few tamaracs are the  
prevailing trees and willows  
the conspicuous shrubs

A few small muddy ponds  
lie a little back from the  
shore. Empetrum nigrum is  
very common and in many  
places forms a dense carpet  
and is loaded with berries  
and many blueberries are  
also found.

The wind is rising in the  
evening and it threatens rain.

Saturday August 29. It rained  
some during the night but  
the day was nearly free from  
rain. though it blew hard  
all day from the NE. I  
spent the forenoon hunting over  
the country toward the point or south  
ward. It was very rough and rocky  
Several good birds were secured  
Observed the following plants  
Picea alba Juniperus nana. Salix (several  
species) Betula papyrifera & nana  
Alnus alnobetula. Parnassia  
Potentilla. Empetrum nigrum Lupinus  
Chamaenerion Andromeda Arctostaphy-  
los. Marrubium. Vaccinium (blueberry)  
Vitis idaeae oxycedrus. The Hatcher  
geese. Golden Plover. and other  
birds are feeding on the berries  
of Empetrum. Harris Sparrow is quite  
common. McKinlay observed three  
small flocks of Ptarmigan evidently  
broods but I saw none though  
I hunted for them carefully  
Coney the Indian spent most  
of the day hunting caribou but  
saw none.



Sunday August 30 Another windy day and we remained at our camp. In the morning shot two Hutchingsese a welcome addition to our load. Also shot an Nudsonian Curlew and some Sandwich "Coney" again went hunting but found no Caribou. Though fairly fresh tracks are all about. Some of these Caribou remain in this quarter throughout the summer but most of them go to the Brown Grounds. He shot at and wounded a black wolf but did not secure it. I found some signs of small mammals evidently Microtus and set a line of traps for them. The wind has now (evening) gone down somewhat but the weather is for soon being settled.

Rubus chamaemorus still holds some fruit though most of it has fallen.

Monday Aug 31. Took only 1 each of Eutamias and Microtus in my traps. In the forenoon I made a collection of plants, all my dryers would accommodate and fixed up my specimens. In the afternoon I went hunting but saw few birds. Found 3 ♂ Willow Ptarmigan and took two of them. They are just commencing to turn white. Saw two Cyfalcons and several Pigeon hawks. Saw some white spruces two feet in diameter also some aspens of rather small size. There were very few shrubs or Panous about. The day was very windy with a little rain in the forenoon. In the evening had quite a flurry of snow. "Coney" the Indian went hunting about noon and now, nearly dark, has not returned. He got back and reported finding a fresh track of a caribou and a young one but had to leave the trail on account of darkness.



Tuesday Sept 1. When we awoke this morning the ground was white with snow and it was still snowing all day one snow squall followed another and in the evening it was snowing steadily.

This morning "Coney" went back to his moose track and between 4 and 5 in the afternoon came back with some of the meat. which is a great blessing to us. He and McKimlay will go in the morning to dry it. as it is too far to bring to camp. The young one a well grown animal escaped. This meat is very acceptable as we have been on short rations most of the time since leaving Fort Rae for fear of our provisions going awry.

I took some footholds in my traps and shot some birds which I made up in the afternoon. I spent the forenoon hunting Ptarmigan but found none nor did I see much of anything but small birds: on account of bad weather

Wednesday Sept 2 The day opened with a driving snow storm which however ceased about the middle of the forenoon. I took nothing in my traps but shot a few small birds. though birds were scarce. McKimlay and "Coney" went off to where the moose was killed to dry the meat. while I remained alone at the camp to do what collecting I can until we can continue our journey.

The day was cloudy with occasional snow flurries, and cold. as the wind kept unblowing. I made things as comfortable as possible about camp as we will be obliged to stay here a couple of days at any rate to prepare the meat. In the afternoon I reset some of my traps finding some signs of Microtus I think.

We are now able for the first time in weeks to satisfy our appetites at each meal instead of feeling hungry at the end of each meal.



Thursday Sept 3 McKimley and the  
Indian remained away drying the  
meat I took only one Murres in  
my traps and spent most of the day  
hunting specimens taking a number  
of birds found two small bunches  
of Ptarmigan and collected several  
also saw a number of birds which  
I supposed had come south I  
tramped over a large extent of  
the barren country to the west  
of our camp but found no traces  
of Brown ground mammals. The  
Ptarmigan undoubtedly breed here  
as I found a family of young  
with the old bird. The males are  
found in small companies by  
themselves. Saw a number of  
retrievers and an old nest  
showing they breed here. Only a  
few golden plovers seen today  
and no sanderlings. Rusty grackles  
were common and I saw a  
large flock of Lapland Kingbirds.  
Junco procumbens observed.  
The day was rather fine.

Friday Sept 4 I am still alone in  
camp. Took some Ptarmigan and  
other specimens in the morning  
and then spent the rest of the  
day working on specimens, as  
considerable work had accumu-  
lated. Made up a fine lot of  
Ptarmigan. The day was cloudy  
with a little rain, but the  
wind had abated considerably  
and had the meat ready  
we could continue our journey.  
The evening is cloudy with indi-  
cations of rain.

Saturday Sept 5 I spent most of the  
day packing specimens and fixing  
things up generally. Took a black-  
belly plover from a flock of golden  
It was quite lean while the golden  
plovers are generally fat now. It rained  
a good deal during the day.  
In the evening McKimley and  
the Indian arrived with a load  
of meat and horse to return  
tomorrow for the rest. The wood  
was killed about 10 miles off and  
through a very rough rocky



country which makes it a matter of some difficulty to bring the meat back Mac says the hoofs of the moose were worn down very much from the rough condition of the country where it lived.

Sunday Sept 6 In the morning Mac and the Indian set off again to the meat cache. I took some Microtus in my traps and set out more also took a few birds. Last night the small ponds were skimmed with ice for the first time.

Today small birds are much less common than yesterday and probably many left in the night. The day was mostly fair with less wind than usual and the evening gave promise of a good day tomorrow.

Monday Sept 7 Took Microtus <sup>mustela</sup> and a few birds and made them up and packed the rest of my specimens which were dry. It was a fine day with little wind etc. In the afternoon Mac and Coney arrived bringing the last of the dried meat and the skin of the moose. Shortly before sunset a flock of snowgeese flew along the shore from the east. They intended to alight in our bay but were frightened away by our camp and went back along the shore. I went up there with my gun and killed four at one shot. Will skin one and take measurements of the others. If the weather is favorable we will start along the coast early in the morning. Small birds have been scarcer the last two days than before. Ice formed on the ponds last night.



Tuesday Sept 8. We left our camp in  
the sauney bay and after taking  
the meat which was about a  
mile along the shore we sailed  
eastward along the coast until  
about 2 in the afternoon when  
we were forced to put into a  
bay on account of the wind  
which had increased very much.  
We finished drying the meat  
and I skinned the snow  
goose finding it very fat  
and requiring much work. We  
came about 15 miles along  
a barren rocky coast with  
a few small islands. Outlying  
the bay where we camped is  
fairly wooded with spruce  
tamarack etc. Saw a tamarack  
about a foot in diameter  
and collected gooseberries the  
first seen on the trip north  
of 45 Lake. Set out some  
meat traps. The white spruce  
are tall and straight. Saw  
tracks of wolf, marten, bear  
moose and caribou at camp.

Wednesday Sept 9. We left camp  
about 7 o'clock and sailed into  
a fair wind nearly continuously  
until 12. Making about 20 miles.  
We passed westward along the  
coast passing about half a  
dozen <sup>or nearly</sup> bays with sandy  
bays fairly wooded between them.  
In the afternoon we had nearly  
reached Metear Bay and turned  
southward passing across  
a broad bay nearly 12 miles  
a series of low rocky islands  
lay toward our right and on  
the left several deep bays.  
We rounded the point and entered  
Metear Bay shortly before sunset  
and camped in a small bay.  
Toward the northwest can be  
seen the Scinted Cross Hills  
on the north side of the lake, a  
favorite resort of the Indians. It is  
quite high and is said to be  
well wooded. Grizzle Bear Man-  
tan across the Bay has snow  
on its summit, apparently over the



Thursday Sept 10 We left our camp  
about 7 AM. and crossed a deep  
bay in a SW. direction toward  
the cilaie where we have to  
cross the entrance to McVean  
Bay. When we reached this place  
at the extremity of the point  
of a low island, the wind  
was too strong to make the crossing.  
This was about 11 o'clock. We  
therefore went into a small  
bay and went ashore in hopes  
the wind would go down.  
I shot some ptarmigan and  
after dinner made up one  
together with some other specimens  
I had on hand. Shot a skua  
here, about 4 the wind being  
luckily gone down almost to  
a dead calm we started out  
for the low rocky island  
and reached it in 50 minutes.  
I estimated the distance as four  
miles. From here we crossed  
diagonally in a NW direction  
for the point of the mainland

this was about 4 miles from  
the island. The large island  
~~was shown very plainly and~~  
~~cannot be less than 25 miles~~  
~~in length.~~

Upon getting turning west  
rounding the point, we passed  
several smaller rocky points  
and entered a shallow  
gravelly bay where we  
camped. The large mountains  
lie to the southward of us  
and seem to have a continuous  
area above the timberline,  
and the gullies of the portion  
of the Mt are filled with  
snow. I estimated their  
height as 2000 feet and the  
part above timber as 500  
feet. From their base a  
broad low area sandy at  
night wooded stretches to  
the barrier point. At our  
camp the rocks approach near  
the water and the trees are  
of good size.



Friday Sept 11. Left Camp about 7:30 and proceeded westward along the coast which was fairly straight. The shore was mostly rocky and rather low and some sparsely wooded ridges extended back to the Mts. which are now lower than those nearer the point but have some snow on them. They are wooded to their summits. Large areas have been burned over and show grayish in the distance but a nearer view shows them to be covered with willows and other shrubs whose changing foliage is magnificently colored different shades of yellow, red and green giving a beautiful effect. In the forenoon we passed quite a stretch of steep clay banks. In the afternoon we passed along a long bay with gravelly shores and in one place <sup>high steep banks of sand</sup> a stretch of low willows and spruce covered shore, and just before three small willow islands we encamped at sunset in a small sandy bay among the spruce woods. The land is low and stretches

back a mile or two to the foothills Abies alba is rather common here and tamaracks, now beginning to change color, reach a good size. Moose tracks are common in the low ground and the sides of the hills apparently afford the animals good pasturage. Saturday Sept 12 We left our camp early and after paddling a short distance set sail and sailed about 5 miles when we had to put ashore, the wind preventing us from rounding a long point ahead. Here we remained until nearly sunset. Tracks of Moose and bear were common. When the wind went down we made a start and rounded the long point which seems to be the turning point of the coast. The shore here trending southwest we put ashore here in a shallow limestone Bay. The land is rather low and grown up with spruces and willows.



Tuesday Sept 13 We left our camp about 7:30 and paddled across two or three small bays and then rounded a long narrow point and turned into a bay which ran some distance back toward the east. Its south shore was bounded by a low sandy flat 50 yards or so wide and back of this a low ridge cut by gullies ran parallel to the shore. This was covered by small growth which shone bright with the changing foliage of the willows, dwarf birches etc. The sandy flat was beautifully wooded with tall slender white spruces. I took some photos here. We then passed on westward.

and passing one or two small points by one of which an Indian family the first human beings seen inside our own party since leaving the vicinity of Fort Rae, we rounded another long point and entered a deep wide bay. We crossed it diagonally and camped in a small inlet where we were protected from the wind and waves.

Monday Sept 14 Left Camp at 7 o'clock and rounded a good sized bay and started on a large bay but were forced by the wind to stop about 10 o'clock. I busied myself with some specimens and we remained until nearly 3, when the wind had gone down a little. We then rounded the deep bay and passed a long bare gravelly point where the ice had pushed up great quantities of small stones beyond this we had another similar but smaller bay. These bays have <sup>low</sup> sandy and rocky shores and are well wooded. The tamaracs were giving quite an impress to the scenery by its yellowish foliage, also the aspens. Two or three smaller bays were next crossed. In one of these was an Indian camp and a young man paddled out to us and talked a few minutes with us. We camped at dusk in a small bay having to work to unload the canoe.



Tuesday Sept 15 We left camp at 7  
o'clock and after passing one or  
two points came to the deep bay  
at the bottom of the big bend  
something over 40 miles from  
the outlet of the Lake. The day  
was fine but dead calm and  
we were enabled to strike across  
the mouth of the bay about  
3 miles. While crossing we saw  
many large trout. We had our  
first meal on the point  
across the bay. The Manitowish  
Islands which had been in  
sight since mid afternoon  
yesterday now appeared quite  
near. They are high and  
ruchy and apparently <sup>partially</sup> grown  
over with Ericaceous shrubs.  
Their apparent nearness and  
constantly changing appearance  
as one travels along the  
coast has apparently been the  
reason for their name. We  
passed them about one o'clock  
apparently about a mile off

shore. In the afternoon  
we came about 20 miles  
along a nearly straight  
coast rather low and fairly  
well wooded and with sandy  
and gravelly shores. We camped  
at sunset on the shore which  
seems to keep on in much  
the same direction. The day  
was warm and perfectly calm  
and the flies were quite troublesome.  
Tracks of bears and  
muskeets were seen on the shore  
in the afternoon and we  
heard swans off the deep  
bay and saw their tracks  
on the shore in one place.  
I shot a number of birds  
and took some photos.  
The evening is fine though  
in the afternoon it looked  
a little threatening.



Wednesday Sept 16 We made an early start though we had some difficulty loading on the surf. After paddling a few miles we were forced to put ashore on account of the wind. The coast here is flat and nearly barren though back a half mile or so the spruce woods run parallel to the shore. Shortly after noon we made another start and kept along the coast which was much <sup>the</sup> same character until <sup>nearly</sup> dark when we had to put ashore rather suddenly by a thick fog which came on. The place where we landed was almost devoid of trees a few small spruces and willows being the only ones. But we got up a shelter made ourselves as comfortable as possible. We saw few birds today.

Thursday Sept 17 It rained and blew hard during the night and was still blowing at daylight. I skinned some birds I had and about noon the wind went down so we were able to start again. When it cleared up a little we could see that we were near the end of the lake and we passed the outlet half a mile or so from where we camped. It rained considerably while we were crossing the narrow end of the lake to the N. shore. We made for some tents where the Indians were drying fish and meeting one in a canoe we got him to show us the location of the old Fort NB. This was on a piece of ground slightly higher than the surrounding marsh and beside a narrow channel which connects a raised bay half a mile or more in length with the main body of the lake. We entered this bay and after some search for a suitable



place to camp, pitched our camp  
on the northern shore where  
low and high ground are easily  
accessible. The ground surrounding  
this bay is rather low and  
massy and grown up to  
spruces and willows and  
tamaracks. As it was late  
when we camped I did not  
put out any traps. The weather  
continues rainy and threatening.  
It is my intention to remain  
here several days and make  
as complete a collection as  
possible. I took a muskrat  
in the evening near camp this  
being the first place where  
I have seen any since leaving  
the height of land between Fort  
Rae and G. Bear Lake. We  
were visited in the early evening  
by 5 Indians, who talked  
at great length with Conroy  
my canoe man who now  
has the first opportunity to  
make a canoe with his  
people.

Friday Sept 18 I took some birds  
and set out a lot of traps in  
the marsh and in spruce woods.  
The day was rather wet and  
unpleasant and unfavorable for  
collecting. Mac and the Indian  
set traps for muskels and  
snores for rabbits.

Saturday Sept 19. Took a good catch  
of mammals including Sorex  
Microtus, Eutamias, Putorius, Lepus  
and Sciurus. and also took some  
birds. Many berries and willows  
now fast dropping this leaves  
also tamarack observed the following  
plants. Picea alba Juniperus nana  
Salix (several species) Betula nana  
Rubus chamaemorus Rubus arcticus  
Rosa, Empetrum Lepargyrea,  
Chamaenerion Pyrola Ledum palustre  
Andromeda polifolia Arctostaphylos  
Maianthemum Vaccinium (Hb) Vitis idaea  
Opuntia Aster



Sunday, Sept. 20 Took some Marten  
and Squirrels in my traps and  
a rabbit. Did not hunt for  
from camp but busied myself  
with specimens. Birch and melons  
nearly bare of leaves

Monday Sept 21 Took a number  
of mammals including  
Microtus & Putorius observed  
Ribes (red + purple fruit) near the  
outlet of the small river. It  
cleared during the afternoon  
The season has just commenced  
to change. Put up quite a lot  
of specimens in the afternoon  
and reset a good many of my  
traps Mac & the Indian also  
reset some steel traps and  
some snares for rabbits  
In the morning we had a  
fine view of the snow  
covered mountains in the  
direction of Fort Norman.  
Saw a large flock of Willetons  
geese. Flying south.

Tuesday Sept 22 Took a fair  
catch of mammals including Synop  
tomus, which I now consider to  
be the Lemmus borealis described  
by Richardson from this place  
There were very few birds  
about and I took only a  
spruce partridge. The day was  
fine but windy and warmer  
than for several days. Reset  
some of my traps in the evening  
but a flock (Lata maculosa)  
from the Indians and presented  
it. Saw a few aspens on a  
high part of the country back  
of Fort Franklin

Wednesday Sept 23. Took a fair catch  
of mammals but nothing unusual  
except a marten. The day was  
cloudy and there were very few  
birds about.

Thursday Sept 24. A rainy day  
and temperature for broke took  
a fair catch of common mammals  
and made them up and changed  
some of my traps



Friday Sept 25. Took a rather small catch of mammals including Lepus, Microtus and Synaptomys. There were many fur birds. Saw a N. Shrike in pursuit of a Robin which was evidently much alarmed. We were visited by an Indian who has just arrived from the Grizzly Bear Hills. where he says Moose are very common. He also reported otters to be common about McVicar's Bay.

We have made arrangements with the Indians to leave here with us on Monday. and to help us on the way down the river. It is reported very low and as we would be heavily loaded we might have much difficulty at the rapids.

Saturday Sept 26. Took Lepus Synaptomys and 4 Synaptomys. The day was cold and windy. Saw and shot a Lewins sparrow the first one seen

for some time. Changed some of my traps. Obtained and preserved some whitefish a large one and two small ones probably the herring whitefish.

Sunday Sept 27. Took a small catch of mammals including Lepus and Synaptomys. We made arrangements to leave in the morning with the Indians. Took some photos of the site of Lt Franklin.  
Monday Sept 28. Stopped up my traps and we went down to the Indians houses to start with them for Fort Norman. The wind was too strong to cross the lake to the outlet and we had to wait until after noon when we made a start and sailing to the head of Bear River descended it for 20 miles or so and encamped at sunset on the right bank.

The country about the lake where the river leaves it is



flat and barren. The barrens  
extending for several miles  
from the shore.

Bear River leaves the lake  
between high banks of clay  
and gravel and with a strong  
current. A few miles down  
the banks become lower, and  
here I saw <sup>white</sup> birch and poplars  
(aspens) all of fair size  
and of good growth. The  
principal tree however is the  
white spruce. The current is  
nearly 5 miles an hour and  
several small rapids <sup>descended</sup> were  
at our camp the banks are  
higher and below is a line  
of low hills.

Friday Sept 29. Snow fell during  
the night and the morning was  
cloudy and cold. We made an  
early start and paddled down  
the softly running stream  
The ridge seen in the distance  
at night fell gradually approaching  
the river and formed its left  
bank for several miles.

We reached the Rapid about  
~~11:30~~ noon and ran it easily.  
Keeping close to the right bank  
The mt was then passed. At  
this point a good deal of  
ice still remained on the  
banks. This was said to be  
ice formed by the river  
overflowing an account of its  
bed being filled with ground  
ice. A short distance below  
here we stopped at the camp  
of John Sanderson, a half  
breed well known throughout  
the north. Here we were  
hospitably entertained and  
given much attention.  
The banks at the rapids  
are high, of ~~soft~~ clay and  
loose rock and steep.  
Below here the river shows  
a more southern aspect.  
The birches and poplars being  
of fair size and the under  
brush more luxuriant  
Both aspens and Balsam  
poplars are of fair size.



and grow chiefly on the north bank. The spruce are of fair size.

As we approached Fort Norman the banks were gravelly and the woods back from the river mostly fire-scap. The Mts. near Norman came in sight wood being and we camped at sunset on the right bank evidently not many miles from the mouth of the river.

Wednesday Sept 30 We started as soon as it was fairly light and paddled on down the river. The banks are high and steep, <sup>and clay</sup> many small landslides had precipitated sections of it into the river. We soon <sup>came</sup> ~~passed~~ <sup>approach</sup> ~~the~~ rock and about the middle of the forenoon reached the mouth of the river and paddled up to Ft. Norman a quarter of a mile or so above. Here we were hospitably received by Mr and Mrs Harding and landed our outfit as we will have to re-

main a day or two to get provisions and settle up accounts. The Fort is pleasantly situated on the high bank of the river to the NW is Bear Rock a high and nearly bare Mountain just below the mouth of Bear River. Across the Mackenzie the Mts. rise in several ranges now snow covered. The Mackenzie at this point is about a mile and a quarter broad.

Thursday Oct 1. We remained at Fort Norman getting our accounts and supplies ready. The day was cold and windy. Took some photos of the Mts. and surrounding country.

Friday Oct 2 Finished our preparation for the trip and after dinner left Fort Norman and commenced our journey to Fort Simpson. The day was fair and we made good progress. The shore was gravelly and afforded a good footing. We kept the left bank (upriver) and



encamped at dark in a  
level spot below a small  
point. The banks are high  
and of clay or gravel and  
a number of exposures of  
lignite which were on fire  
were seen a few miles  
above Fort Norman. The  
country at the tops of the  
banks is covered with a  
rather dense growth of  
<sup>Populus, birch</sup> ~~butternut~~ alders, and other  
shrubs. The spruces having  
nearly all disappeared probably  
on account of fire, though  
here and there a few  
small ones appear among the  
deciduous growth. <sup>Came about 10 miles.</sup>  
<sup>To 20 miles below Grand River</sup>  
Saturday Oct 3. We left camp at 6  
o'clock. During the forenoon we were  
much bothered by a head wind which  
threatened to stop us but it went  
down shortly before noon and the  
afternoon was quite calm. The banks  
continued much the same as yesterday  
but were higher. We encamped at  
dark ~~just above the Mt of Grand River~~

In the afternoon saw large patches  
of ~~Eleocharis~~ <sup>agrostis</sup> about four  
<sup>10 miles below Grand River</sup> <sup>above last night's camp</sup> and  
gathered flowers of a species of  
Gentian. Saw many ducks and  
a flock of snow geese going  
south along the river.  
Sunday Oct 4 <sup>To 5 miles below Grand River.</sup> started about 7:30  
and continued on up the river.  
We had a good deal of difficulty  
tracking along the shores of several  
islands which we encountered  
in crossing the river, and on  
one of which we found we  
had encamped last night.  
About noon we reached the  
main shore and here we had  
a hard time getting by a  
long high cut bank. <sup>Heavily</sup>  
<sup>24th Fort Norman was formerly situated.</sup>  
toward evening we met a  
band of Indians from the  
Mts in their large moose-skin  
boat. We exchanged some tea  
for some white sheep meat.  
We camped at dark on the  
western shore about opposite  
Mt Clark.



To 40 miles above Gravel River

Monday Oct 5. Continued on up  
the river. <sup>our progress</sup> ~~cut across~~ much  
impeded by long gravelly points  
the water being low. About  
noon we passed the mouth  
of a clear rapid stream  
flowing from the westward  
and a short distance above  
here we crossed to the  
eastern bank. We forded  
across the mouths of two  
good sized bays, caused  
by the low state of the  
river. We camped at dark  
on the high bank a few  
miles above <sup>probably salt</sup> Blackwater River

Tuesday Oct 6 <sup>To 10 miles below Blackwater R.</sup> Kept on up on  
the same side of the river. We  
found a fair sized River emptying  
into the Mackenzie on the opposite side  
about noon. The banks were high  
and the bank stony or gravelly  
all day. Passed a snow covered  
Mt some way back from the  
river.

To 10 miles above Blackwater River

Wednesday Oct 7. Started at 7 o'clock  
and went on until dark. About  
noon we passed the mouth of a <sup>Blackwater</sup>  
~~River~~ which may be the Black-  
water, as it is the only large  
river we have passed on this  
side, and its water is dark  
about mid afternoon it started  
to snow and was still snowing  
at dark. The banks were  
today more high and the shore  
gravelly or stony except at  
the mouth of the river  
where a broad gravelly flat  
was passed, and with  
some difficulty.

Thursday Oct 8. <sup>To 15 miles below the Rock by the River side.</sup> It snowed a little during the  
night. But the morning was warmer  
and it partially cleared during the  
forenoon. After going a few miles  
we found less snow and by  
noon there was none. We had  
good tracking and at night camped  
within a few miles of a rocky  
hill which I suppose is the  
"Rock by the River side," said  
to be 30 miles from Ft Wrigley



To Rock by the River Side.

Friday Oct 9 Continued on up  
the river the shores was  
gravelly and the banks mostly  
high. Passed the mouth of  
a good sized stream shortly  
before noon and a short  
distance above pitched the  
Camp. From some Indians  
from whom we obtained  
some moose and beaver  
meat. Passed the Rock  
by the River side late  
and camped a mile or  
so beyond it.

To 8 miles below Wrigley  
Saturday Oct 10 Kept on up the  
river the banks retaining much  
the same character. The day  
was cold and a strong  
wind impeded our progress  
considerably. We camped at  
dark about 8 miles below  
Fort Wrigley.

To Wrigley  
Sunday Oct 11 Went on up to  
Fort Wrigley where we were  
received by Mr Timothy Gaudet  
the officer in charge. Fort Wrigley  
is situated on the right bank

of the river at a point  
where an island obstructs  
the channel and forms a  
small rapid on each side.  
Mountains rise from the  
river on each side to a  
considerable height.

To 18 miles above Wrigley  
Monday Oct 12 We remained  
at Fort Wrigley last night  
and left there this morning  
about 9 o'clock. The banks  
above Fort Wrigley are lower  
and the current less strong  
than below. The shores also  
afford better tracking.

We went nearly 20 miles  
camping at dark opposite  
the lower end of the long  
island and I think a  
short distance below Wallace  
River.

To 20 miles below Nahanni River  
Tuesday Oct 13 Had about 4 inches of snow  
in the night. The wind was blowing  
strongly up the river so we set sail  
and made fair progress against  
the current all day camping at  
some distance above the long island.



Above Nahanni River

Wednesday Oct 14 Kept on up the river. Had no wind so had to track which was difficult on account of the snow, and the stony shores. We camped at nightfall a short distance above Nahanni River Took some photos of the Nahanni Mts which are a mass of snow. Our camp was a short distance above an Indian house.

7000 miles above Nahanni R.

Thursday Oct 15. In the night and it was still falling when we started, but stopped before noon. The afternoon was fine but cold. Considerable ice was drifting on the opposite side of the river when we camped. We made good progress the tracking being good considering the snow. Passed two houses a short time before camping. Evening still and cold.

7050 miles below Fort Simpson

Friday Oct 16 Found ~~so~~ much ice running in the river and consequently made slow progress tracking. Toward night the ice became so bad that we were forced to stop and concluded we had best cross to the opposite shore so as to be on the Fort Simpson side if we were unable to go on. We accordingly crossed just above two large islands and made our way up that side a short distance the wind having driven the ice to the north shore to a great extent. At nightfall we drove up the cause and camped in some spruces up the bank.

7140 miles below Simpson

Saturday Oct 17 About 4 inches of snow fell in the night and in the morning the river was nearly full of ice. We started but we soon found to stop and were forced to conclude that our canoe navigation is brought to a close. We



therefore landed our outfit  
and drew out the canoe.

After dinner having made  
ready I started to walk to  
Fort Simpson accompanied  
by 'Coney' the Inlander. We  
carried our beds and some  
food as we shall be obliged  
to camp at least once. Found  
the walking fair, sometimes  
on the beach and some-  
times on the ice close to  
shore. We walked steadily  
until night fall and then  
camped in a spruce grove.  
The snow ceased falling  
in the afternoon but at  
night it still looks threatening.  
The river continues full of  
ice and slush. Our camp  
is a short distance below  
some Indian houses.

To 25 miles below Ft Simpson  
Sunday Oct 18 about 4 inches of snow  
fell in the night. We started early and  
after going a few miles passed  
some half dozen Indian houses  
on the opposite bank. They gave us  
a salute and we shouted in answer  
and kept on our course. The  
walking was good during most of  
the forenoon, but in the afternoon  
we passed long stretches of slippery  
boulders where the snow had  
drifted and filled up all the  
interspaces into which our feet  
plunged at every step. We made  
good progress considering the walking  
and at nightfall went into camp  
on the side of the sloping bank.  
Came about 15 miles.

Monday Oct 19 To Martin River 8 miles below  
Kept on up the Simpson  
river. The walking was wretched  
and we could not make very  
fast time but we made about  
15 miles camping just above  
Martin River. Made about  
15 miles.



To Fort Simpson  
Tuesday Oct 20 Started as  
soon as it was fairly  
light and soon came to  
some islands separated from  
the main shore by shallow  
sloughs and stretches of sand  
which are covered by water  
when the river is high.  
we were enabled to cut across  
some of these places and  
about 10 o'clock we came in  
sight of the mouth of the desert  
and soon reached Fort Simpson  
where we were kindly welcomed  
by Mr Anderson the officer in  
charge, and his clerks. I  
was assigned a room in the  
Big House and proceeded to  
make myself comfortable.

Wednesday Oct 21 Put in the day over-  
hauling my outfit and sorting my things.  
Cannot do much active collecting until I get  
my tools and catalogues from below.

Thursday Oct 22 Was occupied much  
as yesterday made preparations to send  
men with dogs to bring up some of  
the lighter articles from the camp below.

Friday Oct 23 The men started this  
morning for the camp down the river.  
Saturday Oct 24 Spent most of the day in the  
woods and obtained a number of specimens.  
Visited the hills to the westward and the  
lower part of the island. Got some rabbits  
which still show traces of the dark pelage  
but are mostly white.

Sunday Oct 25 Went to church in the forenoon  
and in the afternoon took a walk to  
the hills to the west where many  
birds were observed.

Monday Oct 26 Spent the forenoon in the  
woods visiting the lower end of the  
island and collecting a few birds.  
The men arrived in the evening  
bringing the lighter articles. My shot-  
gun already disabled, was about  
finished on this trip up, one of the  
men falling and breaking the stock.  
The day was warm and the snow  
soft.

Tuesday Oct 27 The day proved so  
warm that I was tempted to try to  
get the canoe and the rest of the  
baggage up and started Mac and  
two Indians in a small canoe to



the place. The ice has stopped running and the river is open they got away shortly after dinner but a strong wind blowing up stream forced them to give up the attempt at least for this evening though they have hopes of starting again tomorrow. The food and blankets were cached a few miles below and they returned to the post. As the weather has turned much colder since noon, however, I am afraid that navigation is now stopped for the season as the ice will soon commence running again if the cold continues.

Wednesday Oct 28 Had to abandon the attempt bearing the canoe up as the ice is running thick and the weather has turned cold was occupied all day on specimens of which a number have accumulated.

Thursday Oct 29. Put in the day on specimens. Am making preparations to send Mac and Covey up the Liard to trap and hunt. as it will be a month before they can start for their homes.

Friday Oct 30 was occupied on specimens all day. In the evening Captain Mills, with my help, developed 3 rolls of my films exposed on the Bear Lake Trip. They proved to be fine pictures, as a rule.

Saturday Oct 31 was occupied on specimens all day but will not be able to start the men off trapping until Monday. It snowed here quite heavily in the afternoon and evening.

Sunday Nov 1. Went to church and wrote letters.

Monday Nov 2. Worked on specimens and arranging photos. In the evening Capt. Mills developed some more of my photos which proved to be fair. Mac and the Indian started off up the Liard.

Tuesday Nov 3 Put in the day arranging my negatives and on specimens. and in the evening developed ~~some~~ the remainder of my photographs.

Wednesday Nov 4. Put in the day arranging negatives and on my reports.

Thursday Nov 5. Spent the day in the woods collecting and setting traps.



Friday Nov 6. Took Semus, Erastomys  
Peromyscus and Sorex richardsoni and  
personatus also a few birds.

Saturday Nov 6. Took a ruffed  
grouse near the post and a few  
mammals. Day, sunny and windy.

Sunday Nov 7. Took a few mammals and  
Bonasa in the forenoon. In the  
afternoon fixed up my specimens  
and worked on my notes.

Monday Nov 8. Wrote letters and read.  
Thermometer went down last night to 10 below 0

Tuesday Nov 9. Took a few mammals  
and a goshawk. Very few birds were  
about.

Wednesday Nov 10. Putt in the day working  
on reports.

Thursday Nov 11. Spent the forenoon in the  
woods taking some redpolls and a  
sharp-shinned grouse and a few mice in  
traps. In P.M. skinned my specimens and  
worked on notes. A raw cold day.

Friday Nov 12. Putt in the day on reports

Saturday Nov 13. Took a G.H. Owl in trap and  
shot some snowbirds. Also trapped  
a few mice. A very raw cold day, the  
coldest of the season so far. Took some photos.

Nov 17. Have been taking a few specimens  
nearly every day. Today Mac and  
Conroy left for Providence

Nov 28. accompanied Capt. Mills on a visit  
to his line of rabbit snares extending  
about 6 miles. We crossed the river  
diagonally downriver from the  
foot of the island to get to the  
beginning of the track which made  
a circle inland. We found 27  
rabbits. Took some redpolls and  
a Hudsonian Chickadee

Dec 5. During the past week I have several  
times spent a part of the day in the  
woods and have taken a few small  
birds and several Great Horned  
and Snowy Owls.

Today we again set the rounds  
of the snares getting a large number  
of rabbits and a ruffed grouse,  
which I shot near the post. While  
crossing the river we saw tracks  
of 3 moles and several foxes.  
The track on which the snares are  
set passes through small spruce  
forests and muskegs.



Dec 6. Took a light-colored G. N. Owl  
in one of my traps on the bottom.  
The sun now rises about 9 o'clock  
and we have had breakfast by  
lamp-light for some time.

Dec 21. Have been taking a number  
of examples in my traps so that I  
now have a good series. Have made a  
few short excursions about the island  
and have taken a few birds.  
Sun rises about 9:30 and sets at  
7:30

Dec 9. A day or two before Christmas  
a small child belonging to some  
Indians living across the river died  
from the "cramp" which was quite  
prevalent for a while. This was thought  
to be in consequence of the father bringing  
in a wolf which he had poisoned  
they will kill a wolf but their  
superstitious parents prevent them from skin-  
ning it or handling it in any way. In  
this case an extra price offered over  
the fear of the consequences. One  
of the children who saw the dead  
wolf became sick but recovered.

Purpus commiserant with the facts  
attributed the death of the infant to a  
cup of beer which had been brewed  
at the house. too <sup>assiduous</sup> devotion  
to which caused the infant to be  
neglected.

This mixture made from water  
hops & sugar with sometimes a  
little flour and two or three  
ounces of tobacco baled down  
is manufactured in considerable  
quantities by the Indians and some  
times by the whites. In some  
cases the flour thickens the  
bottom portion of the cask so  
that it has to be partitioned off with  
a stick or a spoon instead of  
a glass.

Besides the skins about wolves  
mink or ~~weasels~~ weasels must  
not be taken into camp but may  
be skinned & dried out of doors  
When loche are cooked and eaten  
the bones must not be eaten by  
dogs or we mouse loche will  
be caught.



On Jan 1st <sup>we</sup> were arranged to a  
7 o'clock breakfast in order to  
get ready for the reception of the  
servants & Indians. About  
8:30 or 9 the engaged servants came  
first and ~~the~~ were regaled  
with cakes & tea. About 40 gallons  
of tea and about 750 cakes  
(plain & currant) besides some  
loaves of currant bread. A great  
quantity of small pies & tarts  
were prepared for the occasion.  
After a short chat the engaged  
servants took their leave after  
receiving a present of a pound  
of tea, a pound of tobacco  
and a paper of matches. After  
this the Indians ~~were~~ came in  
and were regaled in a similar  
manner. The best hunter received  
the same present as the engaged  
servants. The <sup>hunter</sup> ~~man~~ and the women a small present.  
A smaller quantity. Most of the  
day was spent by the boys and  
younger men in playing football.  
About three they were invited to hear  
the gramophone. ~~to~~ then wander

and delight of the natives.  
Shortly after 7 P.M. the bell was  
rung for the dance and nearly  
a hundred assembled in the  
mess room from which the  
stove & tables had been moved  
a half breed or Indian fiddler  
played "The first I left behind me"  
and various other popular tunes  
and the Indians and white  
men of the establishment performed  
various jigs & reels until the  
mess small hours of the morning.  
Toward morning one or two  
of the Indians had to be ejected  
in consequence of having im-  
bibed too much beer. Flooze  
water, perfumery, Perry Davis  
Pain killer or other mixture.  
There was an Indian called  
the "Policeman" from having  
had frequent interviews with  
that public officer while  
living on the frontier.



To Cache 50 miles down River

Jan 14 Left Fort Simpson accompanying  
Mr. A. Camell who volunteered to make  
a trip down the river to bring up my  
baggage as we were unable to get  
any Indians to undertake the job  
and labor at the post was scarce  
We left at 5 am with the thermometer  
at zero and a light wind blowing in  
our faces. Some Indians living at the houses  
35 miles down the river had left the day  
before and we had been waiting to  
take advantage of their track. We followed  
the main track to the river the part of the  
Island and then struck on to the river  
keeping it for several miles across  
a big bend outside of the big Island  
below the Fort Island. Owing to the  
darkness we had considerable difficulty  
in following the trail as it had drifted  
considerably during this traverse I froze  
my cheeks quite badly having no hand to  
my coat. We had our first meal a short  
distance below Martin River. 8 miles below  
the Fort at daylight. After this we ran on  
until about half past 12 passing the Two  
Islands about 11.30 <sup>Here we cached some fresh bread & dogs for our return</sup> Shortly after noon we  
had dinner about 20 miles below Fort Simpson

After dinner we ran on keeping on the  
same side of the river for about 7  
miles and then crossing diagonally to the  
opposite side which we reached a short  
distance above the "Two Islands" <sup>about dark,</sup> We did  
not know just how far below these houses  
the houses were and after going a  
mile or two we were so cold that we stopped  
and built a fire beside a stranded stump  
After a short stay and a cup of warm tea  
we proceeded on and reached the houses  
about 6.30. We went into the house of one  
Sene-e-tak who had been expecting us. The house  
consisted of one room about 24 by 16.  
At the back of the room was a small fireplace  
with its thick walled chimney occupying a considerable  
space and in the recess at each side  
was a bed. Two other beds occupied  
the other corners of the room. The walls  
were rather neatly papered with newspapers  
and their illustrated supplements and one  
or two religious choruses hung on the  
walls. Two small tables with drawers  
beneath stood at each end of the room.  
Four windows each with 6 panes of glass  
admitted a fair light when there  
was any outside. In front of the



fireplace <sup>was</sup> a small cooking stove  
with sheet iron sides and cast iron  
top. A "mugget". This was connected  
with the chimney by stovepipe. When  
this was fired it aided considerably  
to heat the place, the fireplace however  
sending a good share of its heat up  
the chimney. In honor of our arrival  
a candle burned at each end of the  
room on a small shelf. The occupants  
of this house were Sevidge-tak an oldish man  
slightly gray and his wife — who occupied  
the corner to the right of the fireplace. A married  
daughter — was her husband Saktay occupied  
the space of the other side of the fireplace.  
A young man Sauguis no relation to the family  
and a young son of the host occupied the  
bed at the left hand of the door. This was  
cleaned of its bedclothes and placed at  
our service ~~the~~ former occupants making  
their beds on the floor beside it. The  
remaining bed was the resting place of  
Charlotta a widow of the grass variety apparently  
about 20 or 22. These two daughters were  
among the best looking girls of the region  
and had ~~been~~ taken an active  
part in the New Year dance at the Fort

Jan 15. I had started from the fort  
lame in consequence of having run about  
12 miles upon a hard track a few days  
previously and my tramp of 35 miles  
yesterday did not improve it so that I  
did not feel like going down to the  
cache this morning. We therefore en-  
gaged one of the Indians Sauguis to go  
with his team of dogs and bring back  
a part of the stuff. Mr Camsell and  
the Indian left about 7.30 and I re-  
mained at the house. Shortly after Mr Cam-  
sell left. The old Indian went off to his  
lynx snares returning before noon with  
three lynxes. Two were froze but the  
other a small one was yet warm and  
this one was skinned ~~in~~ after dinner.  
The old man's son-in-law also spent the  
forenoon going to his rabbit snares returning  
with a load of rabbits. I was invited  
to partake of roasted rabbit several times  
during the day and found it good  
much better than the same animal  
boiled. The 'grass widow' and the  
younger brother played checkers  
for some time. I would gladly have  
pleased to pass the time but saw



that the game was different from  
the one I was accustomed to, so  
did not propose taking a part. Each  
had about 16 men and calves being  
a hard thing to distinguish amongst  
the dirt and semi-darkness the men were  
square or round. The board had  
more squares than usual to accom-  
modate the larger number of men. There  
were no kings or king-rook to be  
seen but all the men jumped  
backward or any old way from the  
start.

About dusk Mr Currell arrived with  
all the stuff. He had had some difficulty  
finding the cache, having passed it on the  
way down, and gone by it two miles. It  
will make quite a load and we cannot  
make the port in one day from here so will  
not start until daylight. and then can  
easily make our cache more than halfway  
to the port in time to camp before dusk.  
Jan 16. Left at daylight with our load  
which was increased both in size and  
weight by the two frozen lynes  
which the old man had prevailed on  
Mr Currell to take to the port. We

found the morning cold and my nose  
was frozen before long thus adding  
considerably to the area of my face  
which was thus affected. We had  
dinner in a sheltered spot among some  
spruces, and then went on. Saw  
many fresh moose tracks made since  
we came down. Saw almost no birds  
we reached our cache opposite the three  
Islands some time before dark and  
gathered a good quantity of wood  
before dark. We put up a canvas shelter  
and made things as comfortable as poss-  
ible and after sitting by the fire  
several hours went to bed. The night was  
cold. In afternoon found it had gone  
down to 21° below and we had to get up  
about 3 o'clock and made a fire  
as soon as it was light it began to  
be light we started. Had dinner at  
Martin River and then struck across  
the big tundra to the Fort Island  
Here we had difficulty in following  
the trail as it had been almost com-  
pletely obliterated. We made good time  
however and reached the fort just  
as dinner was being served. Our



Jan 16 We picked up a rabbit beside  
the track. It had come down to the  
main from the woods had made a  
short run among the broken ice  
and had then slipped back on its  
track but had sunk down and died  
without a struggle. I saved it  
to examine to try to ascertain the  
cause of death.

On skinning this animal I was  
struck by the dry condition of  
the skin and flesh the skin  
separating from the flesh with  
difficulty. The viscera however  
were excessively moist even watery.  
The stomach contained only a  
small quantity of comminuted  
food woody substances in a  
very wet condition. The throat  
appeared much inflamed. The  
heart and lungs seemed  
congested and were saved in  
formalin together with those  
of another specimen picked  
up about the same time.

March 19. Took a walk down the track  
down the island and saw a flock  
of w.v. crossbills the first seen since  
early winter. There was a flock of about  
10. The males were singing almost  
continuously as they fed on the cones  
of the white spruces. The song was  
a slow hurried but very sweet  
trilling song. A male was taken.

March 22 Took a walk across the river in  
the forenoon but saw few birds. In the  
afternoon went down the island  
taking 1 Am. Stead Woodpecker

March 23. Spent the forenoon in the woods  
sw. of port. Saw 2 prs of goldfinches observed  
Canada Jays mating. Took Hudsonian chick  
adee from small flock. Counted ann-  
rings in Banksian Pine 11 inches in  
diameter and found 102.

March 28 Spent the afternoon in woods back  
from the river sw. of Port. As I was watching  
a small flock of 14 Redpolls. A hawk but  
made a swoop at them and missing  
them alighted on a tree near me  
from which I shot him. This is the  
first one of the season.

Observed 10 ravens high in the



air soaring about as crows  
do some times heard a ♀ Wren  
in the afternoon. Took acetate 3 test  
papers in Arct. Snow peas appeared  
March 29. Spent the day writing  
letters and compiling temperature  
records

March 30 Spent the day writing.  
Slight fall of snow in forenoon  
but afternoon warmer. and only  
slightly cloudy. The buds and  
catkins on the willows and alders  
now give a brown appearance to  
the woods where these trees are  
common or predominate.

March 31 Spent most of day writing warm  
and clear

April 1. Spent most of the day in the  
woods taking photos etc. Warm and  
snow melting and settling fast.

Heard drumming of Picoides am. fasciatus  
April 2 in woods most of day warm  
until afternoon. Saw a number of  
small moths flying about in woods.  
These about 3/8 inch long grayish  
brown and with wings keeled when closed.  
Saw flock of about 100 snowbirds some  
taken colder & snowing in evening

Apr. 4. Made trip out on tracks  
s.w. of Fort taking two Canada  
brouse. and a number of snow  
bunting about the fort. Puffy willows out.  
April 5. Spent nearly all day in  
the woods taking a number  
of birds and several photos  
Heard drumming of ♀ Wren

April 6 Most of day in woods. a fine  
warm day. but saw few birds.

April 7. Forenoon in woods exploring  
a new track on which Joe & Bob  
has snares; found several  
large nests and will keep them  
in view as Hawks or owls may use  
them. Cloudy, am. warm & clear  
P.M.

April 8 Spent forenoon in woods on track  
followed yesterday. Saw Goshawk eating  
a rabbit. Climbed to nest in large  
poplar and found it well lined and  
evidently by ♀ Goshawk but saw none  
about. While at nest a pair  
of Goshawks alighted close by with  
lead cris. Took no birds developed  
Some photos in evening at Capt Mills.



April 9 In woods am but took nothing

April 10 Spent forenoon and half of afternoon in woods taking a few birds and some photos.

Apr 12. Spent forenoon exploring large island below the Fort Island. Took a few birds. Observed pair of Ravens on the island visited apparently building as one was carrying grass. But failed to locate nest. No female snow buntings yet observed. Buds of Viburnum swelled considerably many insects observed on ice.

Apr. 13 Spent part of day in woods taking some birds female snowbunting taken

Apr. 14 Forenoon in woods taking a ruffed grouse. Saw another they were enjoying the bits of bare ground on a sunny hillside. Great numbers of snow buntings

Female ~~first~~ taken and forming apparently about  $1/6$  of the flock.

Apr. 15 Forenoon in woods but few birds ~~seen~~ seen. Female snow buntings now numerous.

April 17. Spent forenoon in woods up Lord River. A warm day. Saw many birds and a dark butterfly with light bordered wings a medium sized butterfly 1 egg in ~~the~~ Owl's nest

Apr. 18. Forenoon in woods not many birds observed. Saw another white bordered butterfly and two rather small ones with dark spots on wings. Day very warm & pleasant. Snow nearly all gone in fields and much water on ice in river.

Apr 19. Spent part of day in woods but took nothing in particular a number of butterflies seen.

Apr 20. Made an excursion to top of hill across the channel. taking a ruffed grouse. One or two musquitos seen.

Apr 21. Took Bonasa and other birds. Quite a number of mosquitoes seen in woods. Butterflies common.

April 22 Made ~~trip~~ out on Joe's track to Owl's nest and found it



contained two eggs which I took  
also taking one of the owls.  
Found the walking very bad in  
the woods and had to wade  
many small streams. Had to  
wade about two miles in mud  
and water on my way home  
down the Liard. Little a lot  
of water is now coming  
down the Liard and the  
Mackenzie is nearly covered  
with water, though it is  
spanning over the ice only  
along the shore. If the weather  
keeps on this way the Liard  
must soon break. Snow

was gone from open ground,  
except the deepest drifts.

Saturday Apr 23. Spent forenoon and  
part of afternoon in woods on the  
island. Took a pair of rabbits.

in changing plumage. Saw few  
birds and took none. The catkins  
of ~~the~~ Alnus alnobetula opened  
today. Saw many willows  
on the island 10 inches in  
diameter. The ice commenced

to break at the mouth of the Liard  
yesterday and this morning  
there was quite a space showing  
and a channel opened across the battery  
Sunday Apr 24. Took some photos. The  
Liard rose considerably. Mosquitoes biting  
Monday Apr 25. Liard still rising  
and some new channels opened  
across the battery. Took a num-  
ber of Lapland Longspurs they  
were feeding in the field between  
the Fort and the mission, and  
along the shore of the river  
Tuesday Apr 26. Took a few  
birds but the day was windy  
and rather cool, and few were  
seen.

Wednesday April 27. Spent the forenoon  
setting small traps, but saw no  
birds to collect. Spent most of  
the afternoon overhauling my  
provisions and outfit.

Thursday Apr 28. Set more small traps  
and secured a number of birds  
including 1 horned lark. Took  
a ruffed grouse on drumming stand.  
Heard a number of wood frogs  
and secured three.







quantities of driftwood. The river is now jammed tight everywhere and has risen probably 10 feet. The surplus water now passes down the channel back of the island. The entire surface of the barrier is now covered several feet deep with ice and water.

Monday May 2 Took no birds except a Junco, which was singing. Reset some traps. During the day the ice moved a few hundred yards down - but still remains packed tightly.

Tuesday May 3. During the night the River broke away and continued to clear all day when all the central part of the channel was open. A few flocks of ducks appeared on the river today. Heard Chonophelus for the first time this evening.

Wednesday May 4. River continues to clear of ice. Observed several animals today which are elsewhere

recorded. Took a number of mammals and a few birds, and made them up.

Thursday May 5. A very stormy day and did not visit my traps. Took two short-eared owls in traps. Nearly all the ice along shore, <sup>except</sup> that piled high close to the bank ~~was~~ was carried away.

Friday May 6. Rain fell heavily and snow turned to snow which fell fitfully most of the P.M. but did not remain. Spent most of the afternoon in woods securing a number of birds and some mammals in traps.

Saturday May 7. Took a number of birds. Found Fox sparrows, and Yellow-rumped Warblers abundant in the morning on the island. Made a trip across the back channel but found few birds there. Large numbers of Snowy-plover passed <sup>northward</sup> today following the Mackenzie, but arriving by ~~indis-~~criminate by the land or over land.



Sunday May 8. The day was rather  
windy. In the P.M. I went for a  
walk and reset some of my  
traps. Curant bushes coming to leave

Monday May 9. Took a number  
of birds. Yellow rumps were common  
as were also Fox sparrows which  
were singing.

Tuesday May 10. Out in the woods  
early in the morning securing  
a number of birds. Took little  
in my traps. Secured a long-  
eared owl in a spruce thicket.  
Investigation of his stomach  
showed that with a Microtus and  
an Evotomys already on hand  
he had finished off with an-  
other Microtus and her five  
young ones. <sup>Large sheets of Mackenzie</sup> ice came down the valley

Wednesday May 11. Out in the woods  
before breakfast and all the AM.  
Took several birds, including  
the first Y.B. Sapsucker. Took  
a fine G.W. Owl in trap. The  
lightest colored one taken. After  
supper went with Fred Camsell  
across the river in his small

Canoe. Encountered a flock of Oed-  
squaws and secured seven  
of them. They are very beau-  
tiful and interesting birds and  
with their wild clear notes  
and graceful flight interested  
me very much.

Thursday May 12. Spent the forenoon in the  
woods visiting the lower end of the island.  
Secured a few birds. Spent the afternoon  
on specimens. Took some willows and other  
shrubs. After supper went across the  
river with Fred Camsell. We saw few  
ducks and secured none but took  
three Short-billed Gulls. Quite a lot of  
ice was drifting toward evening.

Friday May 13. Spent the forenoon in woods. The  
leaves on the aspens and birches were  
showing quite plainly on the hillsides where  
these trees predominate. But few geese  
or ravens are now passing. ~~at~~

The Mackenzie ice broke ~~during~~  
at six AM <sup>the night</sup> and this morning the  
river was full of drifting ice and  
raised several feet again  
flooding the bottom and back channel



Saturday May 14. Spent forenoon  
and part of afternoon in woods  
and took a number of birds  
which I put up in the  
afternoon and evening.  
The river is now nearly  
clear of drifting ice and  
a large part of that which  
was jammed across, <sup>the river</sup> has  
broken away. The water has  
fallen and the bottom is  
again bare. Today the  
leaves on the aspens and  
birches are half an inch  
in length.

Sunday May 15. Took a walk to pond  
near lower end of Island in  
afternoon. The day was not very warm  
and birds were not much in  
evidence. During the day the  
ice jam at the opposite side of  
the river gave way and all the  
ice which had remained back of  
it went down.

May 16. Spent the forenoon and  
early part of AM in woods taking  
a good lot of birds which I  
skinned in the PM. After  
supper went across the Mackinac  
river with Fred Causell and  
went up the small stream  
"Bluefish River" to the "barrier"  
where they catch the "bluefish"  
Brook trout. The barrier  
was a dam built across the  
river at a shallow point.  
It was constructed of  
branches placed against  
strong stakes driven into  
the gravel and was made  
quite tight with spruce  
branches so that a fish  
could not easily pass down.  
The dam was V-shaped and  
at its apex a long basket  
of straight poles cone shaped  
was placed at base about  
2 feet wide being built in  
at the opening of the  
dam. This basket was about  
10 feet long and lay beside



a platform on which a man sat and scooped out the fish as they entered the basket trap. in attempt ing to pass down the chute. When we arrived they had taken over 40 fish and they continued to come quite fast while we stamined. The fish pass down in this way each spring and it is usual to take them in this way. They varied from about 10 to 16 inches long and weighed average probably 12 or 13 inches. I see could two for specimens. When a fish enters the basket he turns and would easily ascend the chute and escape were he not scooped up by the net which is fixed to a short pole. The fishing is kept up all night and from 100 to 200 fish are usually taken. Vitis in flower.

Tuesday May 17 Spent forenoon in woods seeing a number of desirable birds which I made up in the afternoon. Am now making a short excursion every morning before breakfast as that is the best time for birds. Several new arrivals were noticed today.

Wednesday May 18. Took a number of birds, noting several arrivals. The ice from the upper Mackenzie which has been running fast for a day or two has now nearly all passed. Took a small fish from a pool on the batture. It is said to be caught in considerable numbers by small hooks at this time of the year and a little <sup>not this species</sup> later.

The Urubums and Salsampoplas started to leave out today.

Thursday May 19 Took a number of good birds. The day was warm and vegetation made great progress. Made a trip across the river in the evening.



Friday May 20. Out in woods  
early all the am and part of P.M.  
and took quite a large number  
of birds. among them a  
series of Painted Longspurs  
a small flock was found  
in the field below the Fort and  
by following them around  
and hunting them carefully  
I took 10. They fly in a  
loose flock and not as  
fast as the Lapland long-  
spurs. and are harder to  
see on the ground. as they  
creep very stealthily among  
the grass. They did not usually  
fly far when disturbed. I  
heard their characteristic  
note only a few times.

A meadow. Cuck was taken  
It was unknown to all the  
inhabitants of the place. and  
is probably only a straggler  
Also saw a house wren  
but was unable to secure  
it.

several of *Ribes* (dark leaved) <sup>and alnus.</sup> out.

Saturday May 21. Rain fell most  
of the forenoon. Several birds  
were secured. and made up  
and I partially finished repair-  
ing my canoe. In the evening  
I packed up a portion of my  
winters collection. The weather  
has been colder as the rain  
was from the N and East.

Sunday May 22. Took <sup>2 Owls</sup> ~~no birds~~ but noted  
a number <sup>of birds</sup> including some arrivals  
*Calypso bulbosa* in flower also white  
flowered *Ribes* and another currant  
growing in the woods. *Trochet* (blue)  
first noted about a week ago and  
now common as are white

<sup>violets</sup>  
Monday May 23.

Was out at 8 am. and though  
the day was cold and windy managed  
to secure a number of desirable  
birds. Found a small flock of  
Golden Plovers in the field back  
of Fort and secured two.

In the evening after supper  
went out on the river with Fred  
Cusnell securing a number  
of ducks. <sup>much ice, probably from Lake</sup> now coming down the Mackenzie



Tuesday May 24 The weather continues cool and few birds are coming and the leaves are of course correspondingly slow. Was out early and took a few birds including young redpolls just from the nest. About the middle of the forenoon as I was hunting about the middle of the island I heard a dog barking and coming nearer and a minute later a female moose ran past me growling furiously with the dog in close pursuit. As I had only small shot in my gun I did not fire. The tracks of the animal made during the previous night were all about a small meadow. The moose turned off towards the main shore to the west. Shortly after noon I started over that way and when half way to the back channel heard two or three shots and dogs barking and running to the place saw the moose in the water badly wounded and Tenislaw an Indian living at the place

in the water to his breast. Having just fired his last ball at it he had been hunting rabbits and had only his shotgun. We ran around by a sandy spit to the animal which was close to the opposite shore and I gave her the finishing touch with BB shot and having bargained for the skin and made the opening cuts. I came home securing the skin and skull later in the day.

In the evening I went out on the River with Fred Cassell and secured specimens of Lesser and Greater Scaps noting also other species.

The ice has now nearly stopped running on the Mackenzie and the "Wrigley" is expected every day and in fact has been expected for some time but is probably detained at Willow River on account of pressure of work.



Wednesday May 25. Was out early  
and took a few birds but the  
day was cool and windy and  
unfavorable. Was kept busy  
all the P.M. on my specimens

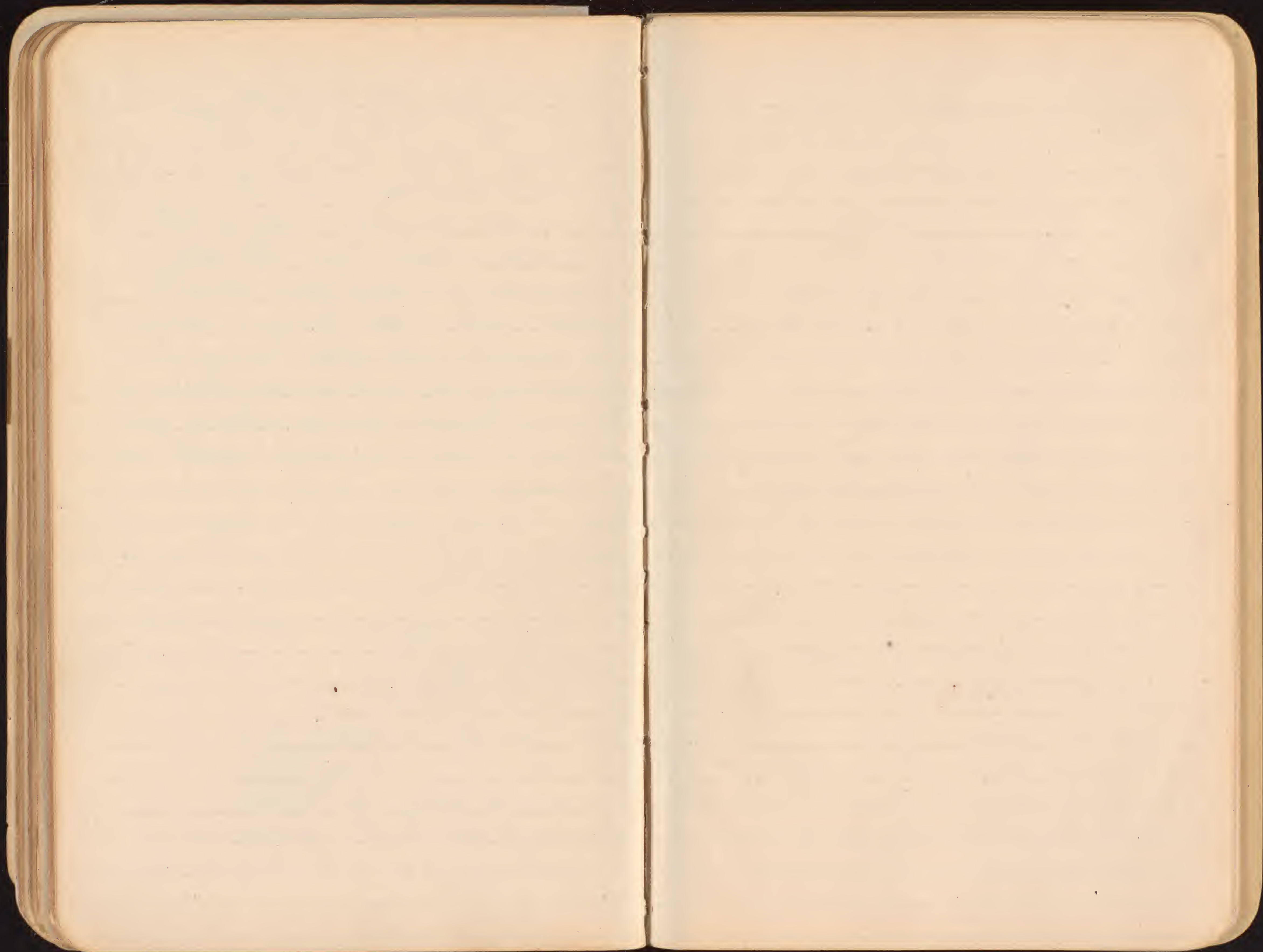
Thursday May 26. Put in the day  
on birds but without much  
success as the dull cold weather  
continues. The Wrigley arrived  
about the middle of the afternoon  
from Willow River. Her father  
and Capt Mills brought me over  
a hundred bird skins and  
took many notes on migration  
which they will place at my  
disposal. I did some packing  
of specimens.

Friday May 27. Another poor  
day for birds. Secured a few  
and fixed them up. Also did  
considerable packing and  
some odd jobs.

Saturday <sup>May 28</sup> Took only a few birds  
as the weather continues unfavor-  
able.

Sunday May 29. Snow fell for several  
hours in the AM. but made  
none. Took some plants  
and obtained specimens  
of Landerling and Junco-  
stow during the day.  
Monday May 30. Took a  
number of birds but to  
serve no new arrivals.  
Have about finished my  
packing and have filled  
8 large cases with speci-  
mens.







Alcoholics other than mammals

98	<i>Eutaenia</i>	Edmonton	May 10	1903
99	<i>Chorophilus</i>	25 m. N. Edmonton	" 12	"
100	"	"	"	"
101	Rana	50 m. N.	" 14	"
102	"	Fort Resolution	June 23	"
103	"	"	"	"
104	"	"	"	"
105	"	"	25	"
106	"	"	"	"
107	"	"	"	"
108	"	Marion R.	Aug 3	"
109	small fish	1 at Long Point	Aug 4	"
110	"	Sarabell Lake	Aug 7	"
111	<i>Corygonus</i> (skin)	Lake Grant	Aug 12	"
✓ 112	<i>Cichlomena namaycush</i>	skin	"	"
✓ 113	<i>Catostomus</i>	"	"	"
✓ 114	small nemertean	(entire)	"	"
✓ 115	"	(entire)	"	"
116	Rana	"	"	"
✓ 117	Blackback	Near G. Bear Lake	" 27	"
✓ 118	"	"	"	"
✓ 119	small fish	"	"	"
✓ 120	<i>Corygonus</i> (Herring)	Fort Franklin	Sept 20	"
✓ 121	Lota	"	" 22	"
✓ 122	<i>Corygonus</i> (Herring)	(skin)	" 24	"
✓ 123	Crayfish	(skin)	"	"
✓ 124	<i>Corygonus</i>	(skin) (loose)	" 26	"

✓ 125	<i>Corygonus</i> ♀ (Herring)	skin	Fort Franklin	Sept 26	1903
✓ 126	" (Herring)	skin	"	"	"
✓ 127	(skull)	"	"	" 27	"
✓ 128	<i>Corygonus</i> (Herring)	(entire)	"	" 27	"
✓ 129	Rana	"	Fort Simpson	Apr 28	1904
130	"	"	"	"	"
131	"	"	"	"	"
132	"	"	"	May 15	"
✓ 133	Crayfish	"	"	" 16	"
✓ 134	"	"	"	"	"
✓ 135	Small fish	"	"	" 18	"
136	"	"	"	"	"
137	"	"	"	"	"
138	"	"	"	"	"
139	"	"	"	"	"
140	"	"	"	"	"
141	"	"	"	"	"
142	"	"	"	"	"
143	"	"	"	"	"
144	"	"	"	"	"
145	"	"	"	"	"
146	"	"	"	"	"
147	"	"	"	"	"
148	"	"	"	"	"
149	"	"	"	"	"
150	"	"	"	"	"
151	"	"	"	"	"



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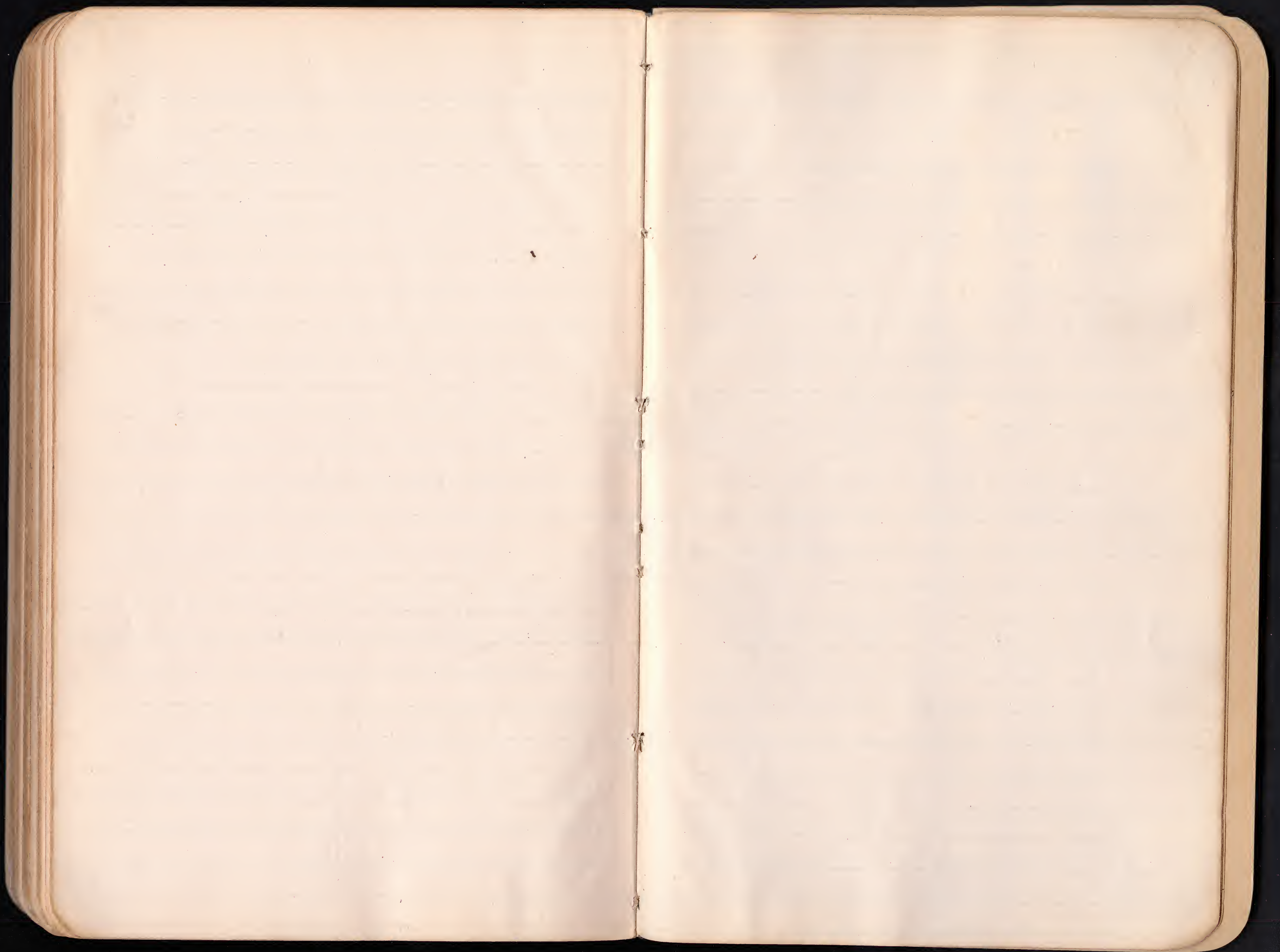
202

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✓ Maximum & Minimum Temperatures

at Fort Simpson 1904

January	Max	Min
1	-8	-36
2	-12	-33
3	-16	-25
4	-12	-30
5	-15	-25
6	+3	-15
7	+1	-11
8	-4	-14
9	-8	-32
10	-20	-40
11	-20	-34
12	-21	-34
13	-16	-24
14	-20	-30
15	-22	-32
16	-26	-40
17	-33	-47
18	-28	-44
19	-38	-45
20	-39	-54
21	-25	-54
22		
23		
24		
25	-22	-39
26	-27	-39
27	-8	-32
28	+2	-22
29	-2	-8
30	-3	-7
31	-3	-10

February	Max	Min
1	-8	-20
2	-16	-24
3		
4		
5	-21	-43
6	-30	-43
7	-28	-44
8	-23	-33
9	-22	-44
10	-16	-40
11	-30	-45
12	-26	-42
13	-29	-45
14	-30	-43
15	-13	-35
16	-6	-31
17	-18	-24
18	-24	-32
19	-26	-34
20	-17	-34
21	-20	-40
22	-17	-42
23	-17	-46
24	+2	-17
25	+5	-31
26	-4	-28
27	+4	-17
28	-2	-30
29	-10	-35



# Maximum and Minimum

March	Max.	Min.
1	-9	-37
2	-4	-32
3	0	-15
4	+4	-29
5	+4	-26
6	-4	-16
7	-11	-23
8	-11	-20
9	-9	-23
10	-3	-37
11	-4	-32
12	-4	-20
13	+6	-30
14	+6	-26
15	+2	-13
16	+14	-10
17	+14	-17
18	+11	-23
19	+10	-13
20	+10	-7
21	+6	-24
22	+4	-23
23	+12	-11
24	+15	-10
25	+22	-4
26	+41	+6
27	+50	+26
28	+40	+9
29	+40	+17
30	+41	+11
31	+42	+12

$\frac{20}{2.8} \quad \frac{178}{-25.4}$   
 $\frac{19}{2.7} \quad \frac{186}{26.8}$   
 $\frac{67}{1.5} \quad \frac{-112}{16}$   
 Pleasant W. west & NW  
 Partially cloudy W. N. slight  
 cooler  
 warm and clear

# Temperatures at Fort Simpson 1904

April	Max.	Min.	Notes
1	+32	+6	warm clear am slightly cl. Pm
2	48	20	wind shifted to north & adobe <sup>clear</sup> snow away warm am. Pm fully cl. <del>clear</del>
3	51	2	mild
4	24	6	mild
5	37	13	warm
6	42	14	warm
7	42	22	cloudy <sup>27 39.4</sup> am. <sup>83 118</sup> warm clear Pm
8	43	21	Cloudy am warm Pm Rain evening
9	43	32	Cloudy slightly cooler but thong
10	42	22	warm and fine
11	43	25	warm and fine
12	46	20	warm am & Pm southerly winds becoming chilly at evening
13	40	25	Rather warm clear
14	42	19	Clear. rather cool
15	38	20	Clear clear SW wind
16	40	20	rather warm
17	44	21	warm
18	39	21	rather warm
19	51	23	warm
20	53	35	very warm & still
21	60	24	very warm & still
22	57	35	warm south wind
23	56	36	warm
24	60	37	warm clear southerly wind
25	61	34	mild wind SW
26	58	33	cooler wind SW
27	57	35	cooler mostly clear
28	58	37	cooler mostly clear
29	58	24	cooler mostly clear
30	56	31	Rather warm



# Maximum and Minimum Temperatures

May	Max	Min	
1	+ 48	+ 24	rather warm easterly winds
2	53	32	Rainy
3	47	33	Foggy am. Clear P.M. Wind SE.
4	50	35	Cloudy - S. towards Rain P.M.
5	46	35	Rainy wind E to northerly
6	41	31	Rain turning to snow P.M. colder W northerly
7	37	24	Snow squalls most of am. wind northerly
8	41	26	cloudy colder wind east light east to
9	42	31	Cloudy warmer wind north
10	47	32	mostly clear wind SE to N.
11	52	35	Clear slightly cooler W. east
12	57	36	Rather cool wind E. to N.
13	61	38	Rather cool wind northerly
14	56	35	Clear northerly winds
15	51	36	Cloudy rather cool W. N. SE.
16	51	35	Warm Little wind
17	56	38	Warm all cooler P.M. W. Easterly to SW
18	62	39	Warm & clear all day W. southerly
19	71	42	warm. Wind SE to West.
20	58	38	warm Wind SW to West
21	69	44	Cooler wind northerly
22	56	34	cool northerly winds
23	58	41	cool northerly winds
24	56	42	cool wind northerly
25	61	35	cool wind northerly
26	47	30	cool northerly winds
27	51	30	cool northerly winds warmer P.M.
28	47	33	cool northerly winds
29	50	32	cool snow am N. wind
30	45	33	cool cloudy N. winds
31	51	35	



atures at Fort Simpson 1904.

June

1	+ 53	+ 42	Dull	E wind
2	60	44	Fine	S.E.
3	67	38	"	"
4	65	36	"	"
5	68	48	Dull	S.E.
6	66	37	Fine	NW <sup>3</sup>
7	56	33	"	621 317
8	57	41	"	E
9	58	35	"	N.W.
10	57	42	Dull	E
11	62	45	Fine	E
12	66	47	"	S.E.
13	68	49	"	S
14	74	52	"	" 63-1 444
15	60	47	Dull	N.W.
16	60	43	Fine	E <sup>3</sup>
17	55	39	Dull	N
18	49	33	"	"
19	61	44	Fine	E
20	66	49	"	N
21	69	52	Dull	N
22	62	50	"	NW
23	69	39	Fine	NW
24	69	46	Fine	S
25	74	52	"	S
26	75	55	Dull	S
27	69	49	Fine	N.W.
28	77	52	Dull	S.E.
29	68	53	"	"
30	71	42	Fine	S.E.



